

LANDLORDS ON
CLYDE ADVISED
TO LOOK AHEAD

Commission Believes That
Collection of Arrears Is
Impracticable

MINORITY REPORT ASKS
REDUCTION OF RENTS

Proposal Made for Immediate
Drop, With Later Lowering
to Prewar Status

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 4.—The commission of three members, set up by the Government to inquire into the Clydebank housing troubles, has presented a long report, in which it reviews the evidence and makes certain recommendations. Lord Constable, the chairman, and James Steel are in agreement, while P. J. Dollan, the labor representative, suggests that the recommendations do not go far enough, and adds some of his own in a minority report.

The commission expresses the opinion that the Clydebank trouble—the refusal to pay rent in many cases, and the general immunity gained by litigation from payment of the increases in rent authorized by acts of Parliament—is due to a combination of economic conditions and legal complications. The action of contesting the validity of rent increase notices served by the Clydebank factors, it is suggested, would not have been taken but for the widespread unemployment and reductions in wages in the district.

On the other hand, once the notices had been declared invalid by the courts, because the full requirements of the acts had not been complied with, the inducement to maintain resistance to the increased rents was added. The commission found that the total amount of unrecovered rents in the district for the whole of a year's rent of all the tenanted houses of the burgh.

Amending Act Needed
It is recommended that a short amending act, applicable only to Scotland, should be passed as quickly as possible, that the form of statutory notice of the rent increase should be simplified, and that an official of the town councils should be charged with the duty of checking the calculation of increased rent and rates.

It is further suggested that a time limit of, say two months, should be placed on further objections and objections regarding both past and future increases, and that a committee should be formed in Clydebank to act as an intermediary body between the landlords and tenants.

The great difficulty of the huge arrears that have accumulated still remains. It has yet to be determined finally by the legal authorities whether any or all of these arrears are legally recoverable. If they are not, the landlords will suffer heavy losses, and the local authorities will be seriously affected by the inability to collect from the landlords the arrears of rates. Up to the present these authorities have had to borrow to carry on their work.

If, on the other hand, the arrears of rent are declared to be legally recoverable, a situation will be created, the commission points out, fraught with possibilities of disorder. It is certain that many of the tenants, particularly those who are unemployed, will be unable to pay the arrears, and any general resort to the policy of eviction would probably give rise to serious social trouble.

Hardship to Tenant
The commission suggests, therefore, that "the duty of considering whether exceptional hardship would be caused to a sitting tenant by granting a decree of eviction should be expressly imposed on the court, and some special provision should be made for assisting the sheriff-substitute in the exercise of his discretionary powers."

The commission further expresses the opinion that it would be impossible, in any event, to collect the whole of the arrears, and that any attempt to press a demand for this would render a return to normal conditions difficult if not impossible. The factors, landlords, and rating authorities are urged, therefore, while not giving up all claims for payment of arrears of rent and rates, to direct their policy in their own interests rather to "secure fulfillment of future obligations, than to impel them by endeavoring to secure the payment of past debts which are largely irrecoverable."

Mr. Dollan's recommendations, which have evoked severe criticism in non-labor circles, include suggestions that all rents not exceeding £45 should be subject to control for 10 years; that there should be an immediate reduction of 25 per cent in the legal rents, and a further reduction in two years, designed to bring rents within pre-war limits; that unemployment benefit should be raised to enable recipients to pay the legal rents, and that there should be periodical surveys of houses to insure the execution of necessary repair work.

FREE MOVIE CASTING BUREAU
HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 15 (AP)—Directors of the Association of Motion Picture Producers have decided to open a free casting bureau to enable motion picture extras and day employees to escape the fee of 10 per cent of the daily wage charged by independent bureaus and employment agencies. The industry makes more than 200,000 placements of casual labor annually.

American Vice-Consul at Glasgow
Shows Success of Prohibition Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 14.—The Scottish Good Templar for July, just to hand from Glasgow, gives a reprint of a letter from Edward B. Cipriani, Vice-Consul at Glasgow, dated June 9, and which was published in the Glasgow Herald on June 11. Mr. Cipriani refers to "conflicting reports about the effect of prohibition in the United States which have appeared in the press from time to time," and then refutes them by quoting extracts from the recent report of a committee of Congress appointed for the purpose of making a survey of prohibition conditions, which report has been given wide publicity in our American press.

After citing statistics from this congressional report proving the great social and economic benefits that have resulted from prohibition, Mr. Cipriani concludes his letter with this sentence: "The American public is well alive to the good which must come to their home land through the carrying out of this law, and it is absolutely safe to say that prohibition has come to stay in the United States."

Alcohol Sale
Shows Decline

Fifteen Plants in Chicago
Surrender Permits

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 15.—Fifteen alcohol distilling plants have closed and the permits of the operators have been surrendered voluntarily since July 1, according to Charles Vursell, chief enforcement officer for Illinois prohibition forces, in reviewing results of the new policy of running down all alcohol shipments to their destinations. There was a decrease of more than 50 per cent in the amount of alcohol withdrawn within the first 10 days of July, compared with the total for the same period in June, he said.

"Some of the operators of the small plants who have given up their permits have told me," Mr. Vursell announced, "that they have gone out of business without any preliminary of court action, formerly withdrawn an average of 6,000 gallons of denatured alcohol monthly."

"A cut of more than 50 per cent in the amount of alcohol distributed during the first 10 days this month, as compared with the June record, means that the consumption here has been reduced more than 80,000 gallons. This really was surprising, as usually the July withdrawals are heavier."

Mr. Vursell said that the operators of small plants who formerly purchased large amounts of denatured alcohol, presumably for legal use, such as in making toilet products, have been summoned to the offices of the prohibition director, and the officers regard the starting decrease in withdrawals as significant.

PRESIDENT ENJOYS
CRUISE TO QUINCY

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 15 (AP)—Another short cruise on the Mayflower—this time down the coast to Quincy—was enjoyed by President Coolidge today. He was to return to the summer White House before night.

The trip was arranged to give the Executive an opportunity to inspect shipbuilding to be a house guest of the Quincy Shipyard. The President, Mr. Coolidge, and Mrs. Coolidge, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Miller, Republican national committeeman from New York, will call at the summer White House tomorrow to pay his respects to President Coolidge.

FUSION PROPOSAL
FAILS IN NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND, N. Z., July 15.—The negotiations which have been in progress several weeks for fusion of the Government Party and the Liberals, who constitute the official Opposition, have failed. The idea was to abolish the three-party system and present a united front to the Labor Party.

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TIME CALLED
RIPE TO URGE
NEW SUBWAY

Business Men Plan Now to
Make Representations
to Legislature

Plans are being made for all interests involved to make representations to the Legislature at the 1926 session to provide for the building of the proposed Huntington Avenue subway from Boylston Street to some point in the avenue near the Brookline town line.

William J. McDonald, who is interested in real estate holdings and operations in the Park Square section, is foremost of those actively engaged in promoting the movement to impress the members of the present Legislature with the importance of acting favorably and speedily upon the Huntington Avenue improvement.

Commercial and real estate interests of the Back Bay and Brookline section are more and more impressed with the great impetus which the Huntington Avenue subway will bring to the development of that section.

At the last session of the Legislature Mr. McDonald led the interests which appeared before the committee on metropolitan affairs and the committee on street railways sitting jointly to urge upon the committee the desirability of prompt consideration of this project.

Showing the necessity for the building of the Huntington Avenue subway as a means for the extension of Boston's commercial district, Mr. McDonald stated that in the past two years more than \$50,000,000 have been spent in the construction of new business structures in that part of Boston between State Street and Downtown Crossing.

"Development of this general part of Boston continues and it is spreading rapidly," he said. "The growth has been so rapid that it has exceeded any previous development of 10 years."

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HIGHER STANDARDS OF HOME
IS GOAL OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

General Federation in Campaign to Improve Domestic
Conditions, to Ask Aid of Congress in Taking
Census, Says Mrs. Sherman

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 14 (Special Correspondence).—The task of raising the standard of the American home as the most important project before the women of the nation, was emphasized by Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in the opening session of the Women's Club Institute being held here this week.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, she stated, has recognized the necessity for its improvement, and will make a determined effort to raise the standard. A new department, "The American Home," has been inaugurated as the first official act of Mrs. Sherman upon becoming president of the federation.

"Our program covers a wide range of subjects," she said, "from the well-being of the family to its moral and spiritual development; from the material structure and equipment to the atmosphere inside the house; from the financial business of running the house to the education in fundamental religion, character building, and the artistic value of art, music, and literature."

"Also we are going to show the home woman the relationship of the thing called 'politics' to the comfort and education of her children. She cannot ignore local politics and do her duty to her family."

"Successful housekeeping today, like any other successful industry, requires periodical stock-taking of methods and materials. To get these facts we are making our home equipment survey, that the work for bettering the home may be done in the light of understanding. Most of us have definite ideas of what sort of home facilities are essential but none of us realize what actual equipment prevails in the American home."

"The survey is to be made complete so that the results will be a convincing reason for Congress to incorporate in the law providing for the decennial census of population, a question which will supply this basic information every 10 years. Only then shall we know what progress is being made in standards of equipment in homes as a whole and as compared with homes of the foreign born. Only when we have this information periodically, authentic and complete, shall we know what the 'American standard of living' is. Only then shall we know which of the races represented among us most clearly and rapidly approach our standards of living and which are logically the object of assimilation efforts."

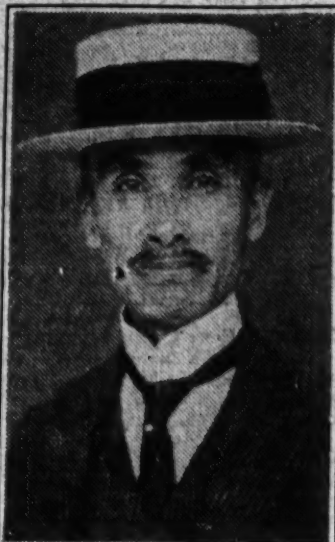
Among women's club leaders in attendance at the institute are: Mrs. Charles Dickinson, president of the New York State Federation; Mrs. E. B. Clark, former secretary of the General Federation; Madame Tima Hainari, president of the National Council of Women of Finland.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 14 (AP)—Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, conducting the discussion of the women's club institute being held at Chautauqua this week, said it is to strive for the elimination of prejudice for better citizenship, establishment of world peace and service to home, family, neighborhood, school and city.

"Clubs are top-heavy with city women," Mrs. Sherman said. "They need, not fewer women in the cities, but still more women in the rural communities."

It was suggested that men be invited to join in full membership in women's clubs in some instances, as it has been found, Mrs. Sherman said, that women work best in combination with their husbands.

Brings Message of Peace



Photograph by Chicago Daily News
COUNT M. SOYESHIMA

OPPOSING COURT
PLANS MERGED

Divided Peace Forces Unite
in Proposal to Be Submitted to Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 15.—Moving toward the common goal of world peace, various groups which have differed as to the means by which it was to be achieved, announced today that they have united upon a plan which may have a far-reaching effect on the future course of America in international relations.

This plan is for the United States to enter the World Court of International Justice, with the understanding that it, continued membership is conditional upon the calling of an international conference to outlaw war.

The announcement made by the World Court and Outlawry of War Joint Committee marks the rapprochement of 28 prominent peace advocates who have worked along various lines in their efforts for world peace, whose unified support will now be thrown to the new proposal which is to be brought before the Senate when it takes up the World Court resolution in December.

Differences Composed
Several members of the group, it was stated in the announcement, had formerly opposed entrance of the United States into the World Court, but they were now in agreement against war, while some of the most ardent World Court advocates looked askance at the movement for outlawry of war.

The announcement made today is said to be a "marked advance toward uniting the divided peace forces of the country" and it is believed that it will throw a great weight into the balance for the World Court proposal. The signatories are leaders in a variety of national movements and while it was made clear that their signatures on the proposal do not bind their organizations to its support, the influence of their action on public thought is considered of great significance.

The significance of the compromise agreement is that it offers a platform for varying shades of thought which have so far weakened the efforts for a definite program to secure international co-operation and a substitute for war.

Judge Clarke's Keynote
The keynote of the new move was struck by Judge John H. Clarke in his declaration of willingness to "sink my preferences as to method and to unite wholeheartedly with those I know to be friends of peace," and is believed to be the basis for a great rallying of individuals and groups working for peace.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the new World Court plan there was "another a nonpartisan drive for a conference to outlaw war, to be called by the President of the United States, backed by a committee on educational publicity," with headquarters in New York City. It was stated in an announcement by the committee that it was not connected with the action of the World Court and Outlawry of War Joint Committee, except that promoters of both believe in the outlawry of war. The aim of this drive is to have the outlawry of war included in the agenda for the conference on further limitation of armaments proposed by President Coolidge last August.

INDIAN MILL OWNERS
SEEK PROTECTION

BOMBAY, July 15.—Owing to the parlous condition of the Indian textile industry the mill owners' case for protection against Japan and the abolition of the textile duty will be fought in the Legislative Assembly at its autumn session in Simla. All parties in Bombay—the Swarajists, Liberals and Independents—have combined in tabling a resolution asking the Government to take immediate measures to give relief to the industry by suspending the collection of the excise duty and the imposition of a high import duty on such yarn and cloth as compete with Indian goods, and the levying of a duty on cotton exported from India.

GERMANS AGREE
ON SECURITY NOTE

BERLIN, July 15 (AP)—The German Cabinet today agreed upon the tentative text of its reply to the French note regarding Germany's proposal for a western European security pact.

JAPANESE ASKS
PACT TO INSURE
PACIFIC'S PEACE

Count Soyeshima, Speaking
at Chicago, Pleads for International Concord

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 15.—Stating he is "in a position to declare most emphatically that war between America and Japan is impossible for physical as well as moral reasons," and explaining in detail the basis for believing that "there is now no possible cause for war" between the two countries, Count Michimasa Soyeshima, member of the House of Peers and graduate of the University of Cambridge, England, stressed "the necessity of co-operation between Great Britain, America and Japan for the peace of the Pacific."

Speaking at the University of Chicago before the Institute of Politics under Norman Wait Harris Foundation, which this year is dedicated to seeking a clearer understanding of conditions in the Far East, the statesman sought to dispel any possible misunderstanding and suspicion and to help promote mutual respect and confidence, which he said are essential for friendly co-operation.

Message of Friendship
Some significant statements of the address, regarded here as a message of friendship from Japan to America, are:

"There are no issues between America and Japan that need the arbitrament of arms for settlement. 'I feel convinced that America and Japan will never fight, and must never fight, for a war between these two countries is a crime against mankind and a sin against God.'"

"Though the forms of the two governments may differ, yet the ideals of the two peoples are one."

"Since the Washington Conference the whole people of Japan have disarmed in thought. A country which was once profoundly martial has come to turn its back upon everything that Japan has carried out, a reduction of armaments twice already of her own accord, notwithstanding the fact that other powers seemed bent upon piling up armaments."

"Few peoples are so peacefully disposed as the Japanese. And yet Japan is an object of wide foreign misapprehension."

Barriers to Bolshevism
Another message of importance was the declaration that "Japan, Great Britain and America are the three soundest countries in the world, and I think I can say without exaggeration that it was owing to the existence of these powers that the world has hitherto been immune from Bolshevism."

Touching upon the question of Japanese immigration to the United States, especially as it affects California, he said:

"All that we can do is to rely upon that sense of justice which kindled American independence and which still continues to inspire the minds of the overwhelming majority of the American people. Japan has never asked for permission to send an unrestricted number of immigrants. All that she asks for is equal treatment with the European countries, that is to say, the right to send a certain number of emigrants on the quota basis—namely, 146 per annum."

Settlement of Questions
Referring to what were considered "five years ago as possible causes of war," Judge Clarke said that the questions of Korea, Manchuria and Siberia, as to Korea, he asserted that "Even those Americans in Korea who were once the most anti-Japanese, are now agreed that"

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Elks' New Leader



Keystone View Co.
JUDGE WILLIAM H. ATWELL
Named National Grand Exalted Ruler
at Portland (Ore.) Reunion.

Texan Elected
to Head Elks

Judge Atwell Is Named—
Next Reunion at Chicago

PORTLAND, Ore., July 15 (Special).—William H. Atwell, Dallas, Tex., United States judge of the northern district of Texas, was unanimously elected grand exalted ruler of the Elks at their national grand lodge reunion here.

"I summon all strong-thinking and Nation-loving Elks to a 12-month consecration to the motto, 'He went about doing good,'" said the new executive, in his address.

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, Judge Atwell was quoted as saying that the impartial enforcement of the prohibition statute, and education of the public co-operatively from the bench and by the press is assisting in bringing about a public sentiment which, in a few years will reduce violations of the liquor laws in Texas to a point where they will be no more numerous than the breaking of any of the internal revenue laws.

The business of the bootlegger was branded by the judge as the bottom of "life's callings. 'A bootlegger,' he said, 'is one who wants to live easily without working. As a rule the bootlegger is from a spineless class.'"

"If we don't get together to establish a reign of respect for the law, we will cease to be respected as a nation," he said recently in court. "The only remedy is to make a man know when he breaks the law he is going to face the bar of justice, the judge holds."

\$3,000,000 Memorial Building
Chicago will have the next Elks convention, and it is expected that the new \$3,000,000 memorial building under construction there will be completed by next year.

Dr. Carroll Smith of St. Louis was chosen grand esteemed leading knight; Riley C. Powers, Montpelier, Vt., grand esteemed loyal knight; Walter P. Meier, Seattle, grand esteemed ruler knight.

Fred C. Robinson, Dubuque, Ia., for the twenty-second time was elected grand secretary. John K. Bush, Grand Rapids, was named grand treasurer. Clyde Jennings, Lynchburg, Va., was elected for a five-year term as grand trustee. John McW. Ford, Shreveport, La., was chosen grand guard. Clifford W. Kelly, Salt Lake City, grand tyler, and the Rev. John Dyrast, Flint, Mich., chaplain.

Forty-five thousand will be registered for the convention when all are counted, headquarters stated. Practically all of the visitors are

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

FRENCH OPPOSE
CHINESE PARLEY
TO REVISE PACTS

Time Not Ripe for Negotiations on Extraterritoriality, It Is Held

MUST RESTORE ORDER,
THEN MAINTAIN IT

New American Minister Presents Credentials and Outlines Policy

PARIS, July 15 (AP)—This is not a propitious time, it was said in French official circles today, for negotiations seeking revision of extraterritoriality privileges in China. The opinion was expressed that the preliminary essential for the proposed nine-power Chinese conference is that China restore order and show it can maintain it.

PEKING, July 15 (AP)—The new American Minister to China, John Van A. Macdonald, today presented his credentials to the President. The Minister was conveyed to the Executive Mansion in the red ceremonial coach built for the late President, Yuan Shih-kai, with uniformed outriders and a military guard.

The American Minister made to President Yuan Shih-kai a formal statement of the policy of the United States Government regarding China.

By Special Cable
SHANGHAI, July 15.—Eugene Fortunatoff, who is attached to the local Soviet Consulate, has been seized and charged with attempting with \$10,000 to bribe a Russian member of the Municipal Council, who is suspected of being a Soviet agent and of stirring up trouble against foreign interests. Dossier based his defense on attempting to prove that the document was forged by the police.

Washington Unable to See
Merit in French Contentions

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Disclosure that French official opinion does not regard the time as propitious for inaugurating steps toward revision of extraterritorial rights in China throws into clear perspective the nature of the discussions now in progress between the various capitals. The exchanges turn entirely on that one point, since all the powers of the commission and given arms treaties and resolutions affecting China already stand committed to the plan for revision of the special rights enjoyed by their citizens in that country.

Preliminary Study Urged
The expression of French opinion that the "essential preliminary" of a prospective revision "is that China restore order and show she can maintain it" is not entirely understood in Washington. The only thing proposed by the Secretary of State, P. B. Kellogg, and given complete sanction by President Coolidge, is that the preliminary study by an international commission of inquiry "into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China and into the laws and judicial systems and methods of judicial administration of China," provided for under Washington Conference Resolution Number Five, be initiated without delay.

It is provided for in the resolution that the commission shall recommend to the governments "suitable" methods to improve the Chinese judicial system and "assist and further the efforts of the Chinese Government to effect such legislation and judicial reforms as would warrant the several powers in relinquishing, either progressively or otherwise, their respective rights of extraterritoriality."

Would Stabilize Situation
The resolution includes both on the part of the western signatory powers and of China itself the specific reservation that none of the signatory powers shall be bound by the findings of the commission or by any recommendation and that each may accept or reject such of the commission's recommendations as it sees fit.

In view of these clear limitations upon the nature of the inquiry the Washington Government has been able to see no merit in the contention that the inquiry should await more stable political conditions in China.

The Washington policy is based on the belief that inauguration of the extraterritorial inquiry would of itself aid in stabilizing the Chinese situation and help to pave the way for an actual curtailment of the extraterritorial privileges which have been for years regarded with hostility by groups in the Chinese population.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS
PLACED UNDER DEPUTY

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 14 (AP)—Seventeen building and loan associations in Philadelphia have been placed in charge of a special deputy, the state Department of Banking announced. They had been under examination for some time and insolvency was established through over-inflating in building of residences in 1923 and 1924 must take into account that in 37 cities reports were compiled by the statistical division of the Department of Labor and Industries.

For the first six months in 1925, 4652 residential buildings were erected at a cost of \$41,634,223 and they provided homes for 9419 families. Reports of building activities in Peabody and Gloucester were not obtained until the present year. As a result comparison with the activity in building of residences in 1923 and 1924 must take into account that in 37 cities reports were compiled by the statistical division of the Department of Labor and Industries.

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HAWAII MAKING BID FOR CUP AT BUSINESS WOMEN'S MEETING

Contest for Attendance Honors Arouses Interest Among Clubs—Great Outdoor Clambake at Peak Island for National Federation Delegates

PORTLAND, Me., July 15 (Special)—Hawaii with three delegates and Waurika, Okla., with five of its 28 members present, loom large today in the contest for the attendance cup at the convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs now being held here. St. Petersburg, Fla., is also well represented and in fact the clubs from all sections of the United States have quite outdone themselves in the sending of large delegations, each with its individual insignia and unique songs and yells.

The convention was declared today by high officials to have passed far beyond the mark which recognizes it as an outstanding success covering attendance, program, entertainment and hospitality. Some of the western delegates are quite amazed at the cordiality of the greeting which they are receiving in staid old New England and especially from its most northeastern state, Maine. Wonderful weather has also assisted very materially in making the program go through without a single hitch.

Outdoor Clambake
Plans were changed today and the great clambake and shore dinner which is to be served the 2500 delegates attending the convention will be held out of doors instead of inside. Weather conditions are so excellent that it was decided to make the change and its promoters say the affair will be one of the greatest out-of-door bakes that has ever been held in the country.

Hundreds of waiters representing the members of the service clubs of Portland and other organizations are to serve and enough lobsters and clams to feed the city of Portland for a week have been purchased for the affair. No one will go away without being fully satisfied with regard to the quantity and also the quality of these Maine coast delicacies.

The bake is to be held on Peak Island in the park known as Greenwood Garden and will begin at 6 o'clock tonight. The work of conveying the crowd to Peak Island, however, will begin at 2 and the delegates will be taken down in boats, which will first take them on an extended sail about Casco Bay.

Radio Program Arranged
The program for the radioing from Portland's new radio station, WCHS, this evening at 7:30 daylight

saving time, which is to be furnished entirely by the delegates to the National Federation meeting, was announced today. It will consist of the Williamsport, Pa., Glee Club; the Aurora Illinois Glee Club; Helene Curtis of Rochester, N. Y.; the Virginia Glee Club; the Iowa Quartet; a duet by two Arkansas delegates, and a solo by Helen Warwick, of the Pennsylvania delegation.

The wavelength of the station is 256 meters, and it is anticipated that clubs all over the eastern half of the country, as well as individual members of the organization, will "listen in" to hear the concert.

This noon the birthday luncheon was held at the exposition building and was a most unique affair. A huge birthday cake was cut into 2000 pieces. Another fine feature was the weather after-casts depicting the history of the federation. This was divided into six different parts.

This forenoon the convention continued its sessions with more round table meetings at noon. The afternoon session was called early so as to allow the delegates to get away to the clambake. Reports of the membership, program and education committees are the principal business of the afternoon session.

Legislative Report
Reporting yesterday afternoon for the legislative committee of the Federation, Miss Mary Stewart, the chairman, said that the committee had co-operated with the various subcommittees of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee in working for the measures which were endorsed by the federation at the last convention.

These measures were: (1) Ratification by the states of the Child Labor Amendment; (2) a bill advocating a department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet; (3) a bill making statutory the Federal Employment Service; (4) a bill proposing an amendment to the Smith-Hughes Act relating to training in home economics; and (5) endorsement of the participation of the United States in the World Court, according to the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge proposals.

All of these measures in some form have been pending for several years and have been endorsed by the federation in several successive conventions. None were passed during the last year.

The child labor amendment, which was passed by Congress in 1924,

Business Women Take City of Portland, Me., by Storm



Delegates to National Federation Convention Arriving at Station—in the Foreground is Group of Iowa Delegates Bearing Staffs Surmounted by Ears of Corn.

says the report, "has been before the states for ratification. Although more than one-fourth of the states have rejected the proposal, in the judgment of a legislative reference committee of Congress, which reported after an investigation, the amendment may be ratified eventually. The committee reports that Congress has no power to withdraw or appeal the amendment, and that states which have ratified cannot reverse their position; that states which have rejected the proposal, on the other hand, can at any time ratify it. On the decision of the Supreme Court, the amendment must be ratified within a reasonable time."

Recommendation Made
The report recommended that all matters of legislation to be considered at a national convention be reported to that body through the legislative committee; that the committee shall present for the consideration of the executive board all legislative measures proposed for endorsement in the convention; and that these measures shall be reported to the convention either with or without the endorsement of the board and the committee for action by the delegates body. It was further recommended that a two-thirds vote shall be necessary to bind the Federation to support a proposed measure, heading of "National Publicity."

Mrs. Josephine H. Forney of Portland, Ore., reporting for the national publicity committee, praised the work done by the eight regional chairmen of publicity and especially that of Miss Helen Havenor of Portland, Me., who, in addition to her activities as chairman of the New

England states and the state of New York served, also, as chairman of the Portland, Me., convention. The committee recommended to the incoming executive board "that a generous amount—several thousand dollars—be budgeted under the heading of 'National Publicity.'"

The federation now has 701 clubs with a membership of 45,041. This was brought out in the report of Miss Florence Crawford of Colorado, chairman of the membership committee.

164 New Clubs Added
According to Miss Crawford's report, 164 clubs have been added to the federation during the past year with a membership of 5844. Old clubs added to their membership sufficiently to bring the total new membership up to about 8000.

The organization has now become international and a club has been formed in Buenos Aires, South America. Two clubs also have been established in Alaska. Three new state federations were added during the year, Wyoming with four clubs, New Hampshire with four and Wisconsin with 10.

Miss Nellie Ross of Wyoming, the first woman Governor in the United States, and who recently attended the conference of Governors held in Maine, is a member of the organization in her home State and is an enthusiastic believer in its objects. This announcement brought forth enthusiastic applause.

The Wyoming Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs has been awarded the membership trophy by the federation. Four facts were taken into consideration in making the award and they were the increase in the number of clubs in the State during the year, Wyoming reporting a 300 per cent increase; the effort of the organized clubs during the year to add new clubs, the one organized in Wyoming bringing in three new clubs; the percentage of increase in membership for the year, Wyoming showing 118 per cent increase; and the difficult geographical location of the State.

'BRICK BOTTOM' TRIALS CLOSE

Good Record for Jury Convictions With Jail Sentences and Fines

Proving the determination and ability of the Government to enforce effectively the prohibition law, Robert T. Bushnell, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, has just closed the prosecution in the East Cambridge District Court of the half-hundred liquor cases arising out of the clean-up of the "Brick Bottom" section of Somerville last May, with virtually an unbroken record of jury convictions, jail sentences and fines.

With the imposition of increasing penalties against the dry law violators, the Middlesex Superior Criminal Court, which was presided over in these cases by Judge Arthur P. Stone, is viewed as having set an outstanding example in the effective administration of the law, and served warning that a conviction for bootlegging or the maintenance of a liquor nuisance will mean more than a nominal fine which the bootleggers consider no more than a tax, and then attempt to continue their illicit traffic.

Only one defendant who chose to go to trial before a jury was acquitted. Thirty-four were found guilty by the jury, or pleaded guilty sometime before, and occasionally after, Mr. Bushnell had begun the prosecution. With the exception of the six defendants whose cases have been held over for trial in the fall, the remainder, at the recommendation of the assistant district attorney, were ordered released by the court when they were found to have been accomplices in the hands of culprits who had already been apprehended.

Flagrant violators received sentences of combined jail terms and fines, while the average penalty for the entire group of "Brick Bottom" bootleggers was two months in jail with a fine of \$200.

Marked success met Mr. Bushnell's prosecution from the opening of the cases, Louis La Tania, the first defendant, was promptly convicted by the jury and sentenced to 10 months in the House of Correction and fined \$450. Another one of the so-called ring leaders got nine months in jail and a fine of \$600. A few of the less flagrant cases received only a fine.

Warm praise to Arthur K. Reading, Middlesex District Attorney, who with the aid of the state police, initiated the successful raid in Somerville, and to Mr. Bushnell for the determined prosecution of the criminals has been forthcoming from the residents of Somerville and even from the families intimately connected with the defendants.

VERMONT LIBRARIAN NAMED
MONTPELIER, Vt., July 15 (AP)—Harrison J. Conant, Montpelier attorney, who has been assistant state librarian for several years, was yesterday elected librarian by the trustees.

Massachusetts Girl Scouts Enjoying Camp Peter Pan

Cedar Hill Is Renamed by Popular Vote—Fun, Recreation, and Nature Study Are Daily Activities

WALTHAM, Mass., July 15 (Special)—The new Massachusetts Girl Scouts junior state camp, at Cedar Hill, has been formally named Camp Peter Pan, by a choice of the 40 scouts in camp, made last week. It was agreed that the original name of the camp was too long and not sufficiently descriptive. Nominations were in order and the choice centered on Camp Wonderland, Cedar Rock, and Camp Peter Pan. In the final decision, by a vote of 29 to 11, the scouts named their camp after the little boy who never grew up.

Activities at this camp and at the other camps maintained by local Girl Scout councils are now in full swing, with a wide variety of interests. Miss Margaret Kimball is director of the camp.

Around this camp in a wide circle over 85 acres are scattered other camps maintained by the Girl Scout groups in Melrose, Arlington, Hingham, Quincy, Cambridge, Malden, and Boston. Each camp is maintained separately, but joins in general activities. In each camp there is a shifting population, scouts coming to camp for as long as they can stay. Local directors or their representatives are in charge and the general scout routine is followed, with a daily schedule of exercise, recreation and fun, scout work and training.

Nature study is emphasized particularly at the Quincy camp, of which Miss Ruth Leavitt is director. She has as councilors Misses Grace Seymour, Margaret Campbell, and Harriet Steele. The scouts vary from 17 to 32 in number, and spend their time in activities which are not possible at home, especially the study of animals, birds and flowers. A woodchuck near the camp has been adopted as an object of study, squirrels are tamed, and birds and flowers are being classified and listed. The national nature program recently established by Dr. Bertha Chapman, Cady is taken as the basis of their work, with gratifying results.

The Arlington camp has a particularly attractive rustic recreation and mess hall, covered with rough wood on the outside and almost invisible among the trees. Mrs. Frederick A. Sawyer is director of the camp during July, and Miss Mildred Lucie during August.

Miss Doris Lovell is in charge of the Cambridge camp, Miss Beatrice Stringer of the Hingham scouts, and Miss Winifred Brooks of the Boston group. The Boston group has two councilors also, Misses Margaret Knapp and Amelia Berberich.

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MR. LONG PLEADS AGAINST BORROWING

Cities and Towns Adding to Their Burden, He Says

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 15 (Special)—Criticizing the tendency of cities and towns to relieve somewhat the burden of today by borrowing from the future, Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, addressed more than 150 members of the Association of Massachusetts Assessors who were in attendance today at the annual outing at Mt. Tom. He said:

On Jan. 1, 1925, the total indebtedness of the cities and towns of the commonwealth was \$245,621,898, on Jan. 1, 1924, this amount was \$225,167,842, and on Jan. 1, 1923, \$213,320,496. This shows an increase of \$28,854,352 in the three years indicated, over that of Jan. 1, 1924. This, together with the fact that the local tax has increased in the last two years by approximately \$15,000,000, indicates that we must be reaching the limit in meeting the demand of the people for increasing governmental activities.

Mr. Long defended the income tax spread upon all the classes of property which the statute says shall be subject to assessment for local governmental purposes.

"CLEAN-UP" ORDER GIVEN AT REVERE

Police Promise Crusade on Law Violators

Revere police authorities have promised an immediate and thorough "clean-up" of that city, following a conference yesterday at which Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County, said that he would ask Mayor Walsh to dismiss every policeman and put the state constabulary in charge unless conditions are improved by next Sunday.

Mayor Walsh, Chief of Police Dyer, and Lieutenant O'Hara of Revere, claimed that conditions were not as bad as they were reported, but concurred in a willingness to remedy things as soon as possible.

Mr. O'Brien's statement to the Revere authorities came after a special investigation pursued through a private detective agency for three weeks. In support of his contention he read a long list of places where liquor might be obtained readily, mentioned drug stores, soda fountains, and other places, and in all listed 27 dispensers of liquor. A large amount of evidence had been reported to him, Mr. O'Brien said. It was turned over to the Revere force.

World News in Brief

Brisbane (AP)—The need for the selection of immigrants, deportation of convicted aliens and the keeping of a record of all aliens in the country is stressed in a report by T. A. Ferry, under-chief secretary and commissioner of prisons, who was recently appointed head of a royal commission to inquire into the social and economic effect of the increase in the number of aliens in North Queensland. Mr. Ferry proposes a stricter examination and expresses the view that the existence of foreign clubs is undesirable. The present alien influx is largely from Sicily and northern Italy, the emigrants going into the sugar industry.

Patterson, N. J. (AP)—The United Textile Workers have voted to suspend work Aug. 1, if their demand for a return to the working conditions under the blue book price list, of 1923, is not accepted by the manufacturers. The union, which has been on strike since June 30, pointed out that they accepted a reduction in wages below the blue book price list in 1924 and are now asking only that the 1923 wage schedule be reestablished. The demand includes a minimum wage of \$25 weekly and a 44-hour work week.

New York (AP)—A new low record in world shipbuilding since the World War is shown in the statement issued by Lloyd's register of shipping for the quarter ended June 30, covering all maritime countries. On June 30 there were building or on the ways 2,359,821 tons, as compared with 2,396,510 tons on March 31, 1925, a decrease of 27,689 tons. Increases in tonnage orders over those of the preceding quarter were received by shipyards of the United States, Italy, Japan and some of the smaller shipbuilding nations.

Baku (AP)—On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the nationalization of the Baku oil fields, the Soviet press gave some details of their productivity. The Baku oil fields, which before the revolution belonged to 370 different owners, are now under one management. The yield of oil which in 1920 was as low as 10,000,000 pounds a month, has been brought up to nearly 20,000,000 pounds, which is approximately the pre-war standard. There are now in exploitation 21,000 wells. Last year Russia exported from Baku 32,000,000 pounds of oil. It is expected that during the coming year not less than 340,000,000 will be obtained.

Jerusalem (AP)—Efforts soon will be made to exploit the vast mineral wealth of the Dead Sea, and Palestine, the child of the world for potash resources, may begin to yield up some of its riches. A government announcement says that in view of the existence in the waters of the Dead Sea of certain minerals, the winning and marketing of which for commercial purposes is believed to be practicable, the crown agents for the colonies, acting on behalf of the government of Palestine, are prepared to receive applications for a grant of rights to undertake operations.

Stockholm (AP)—As a preliminary to plans for reorganizing the navy, there will be held in the Baltic this summer the most extensive Swedish naval maneuvers since 1914. The King will be in command. The Swedish fleet at present consists of 111 vessels of which 42 belong to the coast defense, 32 to local units and 32 to the reserve. Included in the main fleet, designed entirely for defensive purposes, are 12 battleships, 10 destroyers, one armored cruiser and a number of torpedo boats and submarines.

New York (AP)—Seventy-seven officials of locals No. 2, 9 and 22, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, have been expelled upon recommendation of a trial committee. The officials were charged with being Communists and with staging a May Day demonstration at the Metropolitan Opera House with the Workers Party and other radical organizations. The trial committee recommended that the expelled stand 30 to 1.

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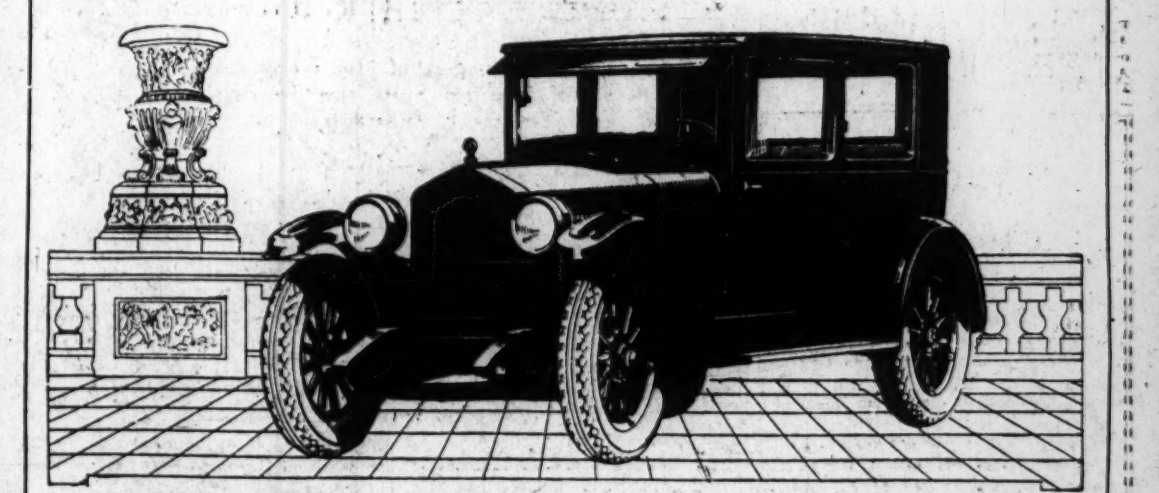
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INDICTMENT OF SCOPES UPHELD

Judge Raulston Rules Tennessee Anti-Evolution Law Constitutional

COURTROOM, DAYTON, Tenn., July 15 (AP)—Judge John T. Raulston today denied the defense motion to quash the indictment against John T. Scopes. The judge's decision upholds the constitutionality of the Tennessee anti-evolution law. The motion to quash was made Monday and was followed by lengthy argument by counsel. The judge was occupied all of yesterday in writing the opinion which was voluminous.

The Rev. Charles Francis Potter, pastor of the West Side Unitarian Church, New York, opened the day's proceedings with prayer. Dr. Potter was called to the platform by the court after the president of the Dayton Pastors' Association had announced the name of the visiting minister as the choice of the association. This followed Judge Raulston's decision yesterday on the question of prayer.

After the judge read the grounds on which the defense sought to quash the motion he discussed the authorities cited.

Basis of Decision
Discussing the alleged discrepancy between the caption of the act and the body of the bill itself, he said: "The general title to the act is one which is broad and comprehensive and covers all legislation germane to the general subject stated. The title may cover more than the body but it must not cover less. It need not index the details of the act, nor give the synopsis thereof."

In this particular case he said the caption of the act provides that the purpose of the act is to prohibit the teaching of evolutionary subjects in the public schools of the State.

"It is true that this provision is rather general in its nature," he said, "and in my conception of the terms employed the caption and body, those used in the caption are broader and more comprehensive than those employed in the body of the act, but in my opinion the caption covers all the legislation provided in the body and in no way obscures the legislation provided for."

Caption Held Sufficient
"In my judgment, the caption is sufficient to put any member of the Legislature on notice as to what the nature of the proposed legislation is and that the caption is really more comprehensive than the body of the act."

The second point, alleging a violation of the constitutional provision that the Legislature should cherish literature and learning in schools of the State, he passed over with a brief statement of the law, since the point had not been pressed by the defense. The next, a purely technical point, charging the bill had not been read a sufficient number of times in the two houses of the Legislature before its enactment, also was dismissed with a simple reading of the constitutional provision.

Taking up the next phase, which alleged a violation of the constitutional right to worship God according to the dictates of the individual conscience, he declared he failed to see "how this act in any wise interferes or in the leastwise restrains any person from worshipping God in the manner that pleases him. It gives no preference to any particular religion or mode of worship. The public schools are not maintained as places of worship but on the other hand, were designed, instituted and are maintained for the purpose of mental and moral development and discipline."

Teaching Is Contractual
He also failed to see how the teachers' rights under the same provision of the state Constitution were violated by the act, since "there is no law in the State of Tennessee that undertakes to compel this defendant or any other citizen to accept employment in the public schools."

These relations, he said, are purely contractual, "and if his conscience constrains him to teach the evolution theory, he can find opportunities elsewhere than in the schools of this State . . . and give full expression to his beliefs and convictions upon this and other subjects without any interference from the State of Tennessee or its authorities."

"Neither do I see how the act lays any restraint on his right to worship according to the dictates of his conscience. Under the provisions of this act no teacher or any other person can entertain any religious belief which most appeals to his conscience."

No Denial of Rights
The statute, he also held, does not unlawfully deprive Mr. Scopes of any

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of his liberties, privileges or property. The alleged vagueness in the indictment, he held, did not exist, since "substantially copies the word of the statute and therefore is sufficiently certain."

Weakness charged in the law in that there was an alleged discrimination against teachers as a class, he dismissed with a reading of a ruling by the state Supreme Court, in which it was held that "class legislation which has applied equally to all that are in or that may come into the like circumstances and which makes a reasonable and natural classification, is valid and constitutional."

Discussing the alleged violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Judge Raulston read a portion of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Meyer vs. the State of Nebraska, in which it was held that a state law prohibiting the teaching of any language other than English to children was not in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment.

Control of Schools
He quoted from the ruling of the state supreme court in the Leeper case, generally cited as the outstanding authority in similar cases in the State of Tennessee. In this case it was held that the establishment and control of public schools is a function of the general assembly and that if the Legislature deems proper it may abandon one plan and try another.

In conclusion he said: "It is further pertinent to say that it is impossible to conceive the existence of a uniform system of public schools without some law or laws somewhere to make them uniform and in the absence of express constitutional provisions the power must necessarily reside in the Legislature and hence it has the power to prescribe a course of study as well as the books to be used and how they shall be obtained and distributed."

Validity of Statutes
"The rule prevailing in Tennessee by which the courts are governed in passing upon the constitutionality of statutes is this: The rule of construction that every intent and presumption is in favor of the constitutionality of the statute and that every doubt must be solved so as to sustain it; and where it is subject to two constructions that which will sustain its constitutionality must be adopted."

"The court, having passed on each ground chronologically and given the reasons therefor, is not pleased to overrule the whole motion, and requires the defendant to plead further."

Advance Report on Ruling
The judge's ruling on the motion to quash the indictment and the settlement of another question were awaited as court convened in the morning. This second question was the disposition of charges that an alleged premature news dispatch, purporting to reveal the decision of the court's ruling on the quashing of the motion, might be construed as a reflection on the judicial dignity of Judge Raulston.

Richard Beamish, chairman of the reporter committee appointed to inquire into the premature publication of what purported to be the judge's decision on the motion to quash, reported that the reporter did not get the decision from the court's stenographer and believed the information he sent out to be true. The committee recommended that the reporter be not removed from the court.

COTTON FINISHING PLANTS MORE ACTIVE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 15 (Special)—Finishing plants in New England generally enjoyed better business during the 12 months ending July 1 than during the corresponding year, according to a report made here to the directors of the Cotton Piece Goods Traffic Association.

E. F. Walker, secretary-treasurer, stated that the amount of gray goods finished by dyeing and bleaching companies in this section for the year ending July 1 was 7 per cent more than during the preceding 12-month period. Shipments of unfinished goods from the south continue to be heavier than at this time last year, he said. Present indications, he added, are bright.

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WORLD COURT ENTRY URGED

Mrs. Talbot Calls Peace "Great Adventure in Intelligence"

Mrs. Helen Talbot was the speaker at a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Codman, West Roxbury, last night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association as a farewell to Mrs. Talbot who leaves scope for Europe to put herself in close touch with what goes on at Geneva this summer. Mrs. Talbot will return in October to meet the engagements that have already been made for her. Mrs. Talbot said in part:

"To me the effective and early cooperation of our country with the other nations of the world is of major importance. It is, I am sure, of major importance to all of us here."

"I like our having an immediate objective—entrance into the World Court with the Harding-Hughes reservations. I like our ideal—increasing co-operation with the League as soon as an awakened and enlightened public opinion should make that feasible. And so here I am—going to Geneva to learn at first hand what I can of the actual activities of the League—coming back to talk of it before clubs and all sorts of groups of our people."

"I would a little rather do this than anything else in the world. I have been where war has passed, and I know it to be the supreme stupidity of the human race. It persists because politically the world is organized on that basis. We are trying in the League of Nations to supplant that with an organization on a peace basis. And peace is an active thing. It is not merely 'not-war.' It is not a sterile negation. It is opportunity—it is activity—it is courage and initiative and imagination. It is marshaling all of the assets of all the world for the service of all mankind."

"Think that phrase over. It is an intelligent marshaling of all the resources of all the world—raw materials, products of industry, science, art, intellect, spirit—for the service of all mankind. It is the great adventure in intelligence. It is unthinkable that we, in America, should hang back."

SOUTH DAKOTA MAY OPEN GAS STATIONS

State Official Terms Retail Price Too High

SIoux FALLS, S. D., July 15 (Special)—Opening of state gasoline stations is again forecast as a result of reports from F. W. Harmon, director of state gasoline sales, that retail prices in some parts of the State are higher than warranted by prevailing refinery prices. He says gasoline should retail at not more than 22.4 cents a gallon at the present time, giving the dealer a "fair profit" after paying the state tax of 3 cents a gallon.

The Sioux Falls price is 23.4 cents, while 25 cents is the charge in Mitchell and other large cities, the range through the State being 22 to 28 cents. State gasoline stations were closed some weeks ago when the administration decided that the then prevailing prices were reasonable. The recent State Legislature legalized the establishment of State filling stations to compete with private stations when necessary to prevent exorbitant prices.

"EL" ARBITERS SOON TO SELECT THIRD
Indications were today that an agreement over the third member of the arbitration board would be reached by Thursday by the two arbiters already named, Roland W. Boyden for the Boston Elevated Railway Company and James H. Vahey for the Boston Car Men's Union. Mr.

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RUM TREATY ATTACK FAILS

Injunction to Stop British Ships Carrying Liquor Under Seal Denied

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Legal proceedings have failed for the second time to upset the arrangement whereby Americans, traveling to Europe can obtain liquor on British ships.

Julian W. Mack, federal judge, yesterday dismissed injunction proceedings brought against the Cunard Line and others in an effort to prevent its vessels from bringing liquor into port under seal. Some months ago a similar action involving the Cunard Berengaria failed.

Both suits were brought by the Neptune Association, an organization of deck officers of vessels of American registry. The complainant argued that the rum treaty between the United States and Great Britain was unconstitutional. This treaty gives the United States the right to search British vessels for contraband liquor within an hour's steaming distance of shore and to seize them. In return British vessels have the right to bring liquor into American ports under seal.

The complainant argued that this treaty and similar arrangements with other countries were violating the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, and that as a result patronage which American vessels might receive was going to British craft.

Judge Mack refused to consider the constitutional question, saying that it was unnecessary. He dismissed the proceedings on the ground that the courts had no right to compel prosecuting officers to enforce penal laws.

"The remedy for ineffectiveness of that kind is with the executive and ultimately with the people," he said.

Besides the Cunard Line and others of its vessels, the suit was directed against the Attorney-General, the federal prosecutors in this district and the Commissioner and Collector of Internal Revenue.

Judge Mack pointed out that the damage claimed by the plaintiffs did not result from the fact that liquor came into port under seal, but because of the preference of passengers for British ships.

8-HOUR DAY IN OIL INDUSTRY MAY SPREAD
NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—A general extension of the eight-hour day throughout the oil industry loomed as a possibility today as many of the large producing and refining companies prepared to study the plan adopted by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for elimination of the 12-hour work shift in its oil fields.

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WORLD COURT IS LUNCHEON TOPIC

Massachusetts League of Women Voters Pledge Support

Special efforts are under way in Massachusetts to arouse public opinion and register it in Washington in support of American entry into the Permanent Court of International Justice, according to Miss Ruth Morgan of New York, chairman of the League of Women Voters' department of international co-operation, who was the guest of honor and speaker at a luncheon given by the Massachusetts League at the Women's City Club today.

The question, Miss Morgan said, will come before the United States Senate in December. Organization of the Massachusetts State Department on a county basis, with a chairman for each, is being made. Each subdivision will organize an extension service, or talking school, whose members will meet to discuss what the court is, what it has accomplished, and why the United States should join. The national organization will furnish the necessary material for study. Each member will be requested to form similar groups.

Work has already begun in Middlesex County, where a group of 16 is organized under the chairmanship of Mrs. Joseph Alexander McCord of Cambridge. Members will be requested to register their opinion with their Massachusetts senators. Mrs. Walter B. Dewey, chairman of the committee for Massachusetts, presided at today's luncheon.

AIR MAIL SCHEDULES ARE SET TENTATIVELY
Six Round Trips Weekly on Eight Routes Planned
WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Tentative schedules for the eight new air mail routes recently decided upon to connect with the transcontinental

ADULT EDUCATION DEMAND GROWING, SCHOOL MEN SAY

Specific Inquiry Into Its Extent and Scope Called One of Chief Trends of Modern Culture—Movement Is Not Utilitarian, But Joyous

Cultural education for the adult of mature years will be one of the important developments of education within the next few years, according to the belief of certain educational leaders who have been noting educational trends throughout the country. This has been so marked that it is calling for specific inquiry into its extent and scope, the actual demand for it, how and how far it is being met, the best ways of meeting such demands and of calling forth others.

It is expected that this new feature of education will be a distinct departure from the traditional attitude. It will not be fundamental but ornamental; not utilitarian, but joyous. It will not strictly with avocational desires in hours of so-called leisure. Whatever influence it may bear on vocational activities will be incidental. Those who take any of the courses will do so because they are interested in the subjects themselves and take them for the joy of doing so. They will be serious courses, but serious in a different sense from those of the youth who is being fitted for a career or trained for a job.

Generally speaking, they will be planned for the man or woman who may be said to have attained his stride in his occupation or profession and is reaching out for richer living. The embryo artist may be stirring in him; he may always have had a bent for a certain subject that did not fit in with his course at school or college; he may have a recognized need in social progress, like public speaking, which may be either social or professional, or the languages, of public questions; or it may be to meet a lapse, such as English expression.

With its lecture courses and classes on various subjects the woman's club movement seems to be an important factor in this new demand for education throughout the country. Shorter hours of labor with increased hours of leisure, fed by a hunger for something more than the ephemeral enjoyment of the moment, is another factor in this direction.

Together with this there has also been a growing realization that education should not be limited to the years before one enters business, or to the professional men and women who take post-graduate and special courses, but that it can be carried on profitably by any man or woman at any time that he is in a position to take it up. At the same time there has been noted an advance in the ages of those taking summer school and extension courses offered by colleges and universities. While the younger men and women predominate, the older ones are steadily increasing. But there is still a hesitancy on the part of older men and women to group themselves with those who have come so recently from the schoolroom. The remedy seems to lie in popularizing such procedure, and in certain instances, differentiating the courses to meet the differing attack of the student of experience from the one who is just making his contacts with the world order.

Through its Lowell lectures, certain extension courses given by colleges and universities in the metropolitan district, and later, through the division of university extension conducted by the Massachusetts Department of Education, and occasional courses offered by the public by educational and other leaders, the Boston public has long been familiar with the further education for the adult, but until now it has been undefined and in many parts of the country it has been practically unknown. From now on it may be expected that it will be the usual thing, facilitated by correspondence and the radio as well as by the classroom and lecture hall.

Music, art, literature, the drama, are subjects with many subdivisions that make almost limitless appeal and probably will lead in all programs in this new form of education, but with them will be philosophy, astronomy, chemistry and other sciences, history, literature or history of the Bible, political economy, gardening, nature study, birds, flowers, architecture, and even athletics.

Classes for the mature adult will be not so much educational or basic as cultural. Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The man or woman taking them is not preparing for a career, but for enjoyment or polish.

The children now in schools are being prepared already for a worthy

use of leisure, and to make intelligent employment of the opportunities offered them by modern invention and development—the radio, the phonograph, the library, the automobile, Dr. Smith said. With the all-round education that it is the modern code to give them, tastes are formed, avenues opened which they may return to and pursue in later years as opportunity offers. Good books are opened for them; they are given skill with the pencil, learn something of color and the rudiments of art; they learn to sing and play music and distinguish between good and bad. Thus education today is directed both to equipping the child to take his place in the community as a self-supporting, contributing member of society along the lines of his greatest abilities, and in enriching his powers of interest and enjoyment during those hours when he is freed from his obligations and in position to carry out his own desires.

LEADERS INSTITUTE IS WELL UNDER WAY

New England States and New York Represented

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 15 (Special)—With the arrival of 30 more leaders this morning, the Junior Achievement Leaders Institute, which opened in the newly completed \$100,000 Junior Achievement Hall on the Eastern States Exposition grounds yesterday, will be fully under way for the four-day course, which will be attended by 100 leaders from the New England states and New York.

A general assembly, marking the first use of the new auditorium, opened the institute. Ivan L. Hobson, director of the Junior Achievement Bureau, said that the day marked the beginning of a new epoch in achievement club history as it is the first institute of its kind that has ever been held. "Volunteer leadership" was a theme stressed by Mr. Hobson, who said that it has been observed that better work is done by leaders who are giving their services without pay.

Two woolen scarfs will be made by each member of the textile group, who is choosing from a supply of 42 different shades of yarn. The woodwork class will make bows and arrows of Spanish lemon wood, and a pair of book ends for each member. Each worker in the head-foot class will make a dress, considering the application of the theories of color. Bridge lamps will be made by the electrical equipment class, with lampshades provided by the home improvement group. The food class will study cooking all week and use its knowledge to serve a complete meal at the end of the course. Baskets and vases will be made by the needlework class. Yesterday afternoon the leaders made an inspection of the Potter Knitting Company plant, especially studying the sales methods used by the company. Today they will visit the Rolls Royce plant, where they will observe methods of organization for production and accurate workmanship.

YALE RECORD SOON TO HAVE BUILDING

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 15—Plans for a new building to house the Yale Record, Yale University humorist publication, announced here yesterday, call for an expenditure of \$100,000 for a two-story structure of Gothic design. The building will be located opposite Wrexham Tower of the Harkness Memorial Quadrangle, with an arched doorway, fashioned after those of Harkness. Construction is expected to begin soon.

The publication at present has \$10,000 on which to begin work, and additional funds are to be raised by subscriptions and earnings from the magazine.

Brussels Meeting of International Chamber of Commerce Ends Session



From Left to Right—H. R. DuMosch, Amsterdam; Willis H. Booth, Retiring President; Dr. Walter E. Laaf, the New President, and Lord Southwark, English Business Leader and Former President of London Chamber of Commerce.

Commerce Meeting at Brussels Sees Need for Practical Work

BRUSSELS, July 3 (Special Correspondence)—A distinctly different note was sounded in the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, which recently concluded its sessions in Brussels, from that which generally characterizes conventions and commercial gatherings. There is generally present a convention atmosphere which tends to color all speeches with what the speakers wish rather than what they actually believe. This atmosphere was notably lacking at Brussels; there seemed to be a mutual understanding of the fact that further oratory would do little to solve the economic problems of the world, but that hard work would do wonders.

This change was largely brought about by the English and American delegations. The meetings started off with speeches which devoted most of their attention to the difficulties facing Europe. So many difficulties were recited that there was little time left for discussing remedial and constructive measures. When the English and American delegations got into action they at once gave clear evidence that they were solely interested in finding means of restoring the normal business machinery of the world and of providing for the people of all countries a larger stock of consumable and capital goods than they had ever had before.

The American Delegation

This feeling was especially noticeable in the American delegation, because of the careful study which it had made of the extensive report of the committee on economic restoration, of which Fred I. Kent was chairman, and which was made up of a group of the world's leading economists and financiers. The report in question clearly showed that if inter-allied debts are to be paid, German reparations must at the same time be collected and the full possibilities of the Dawes plan realized. It was generally felt that no reasonable doubt remained but that the committee had clearly pointed out the means by which Germany can pay.

and thus make possible payments by her creditors. The committee pointed out that under the Dawes plan, Germany is obligated to deposit gold marks in Germany and it is then the duty of the Reparations Commission to arrange for their transfer. It is this problem of transfers that may be said to have taken first place in interest of all matters discussed by the Congress. The committee was of the opinion that the transfers which Germany must provide are perfectly feasible and that means exist by which they can be got out of Germany without disrupting the industries or dislocating the markets of the creditor countries, provided that artificial restraints to trade were not allowed to block free commercial intercourse.

Use of German Labor

Two of the four methods for effecting transfers pointed out by the committee are especially interesting. The first is the use of German labor and materials outside of Germany for the construction of capital goods, that is, railroads, docks, other public works, or even factories in countries where such works or improvements would not in all likelihood otherwise be built for years to come. In such a case the German Government would pay its own nationals for labor and materials in German marks, while the sum which the work represented would be credited to Germany's reparations account for that year. This would remove the entire transaction from the field of transfer by the use of foreign exchange.

Such a plan is perfectly sound economically and is actually already in use in at least one instance. A German firm is filling a large contract for dredging the Seine in this way and it was pointed out many times during the recent congress that if French public opinion had been far-sighted enough to allow Germany to rebuild the war zone in northern France after 1918, many of the pres-

ing budget problems of the present French Government would never have been created.

Foreign Capital in Germany

The other method which was urged by the committee was the investment of capital in Germany by foreigners. This would still leave Germany with foreign indebtedness, but it would be spread over many years and would have the virtue of providing exchange in foreign currencies, with which Germany could make reparations payments due in the immediate future.

The committee's interest in urging the first-mentioned plan is the fact that such works would create markets in new or backward countries and would be a most definite constructive influence in enlarging the total of international trade. It is admitted that, if all the debts are to be paid, international trade must be speeded to approximately twice its volume in 1914. It is now believed to be only about 80 per cent of the 1914 volume.

Payment of World Debts

An American element in the work of making possible the payment of world debts that came in for some plain and uncontroverted speaking was the American high protective tariff and other barriers to trade and international good feeling for which the United States is responsible. Such speakers as Sir Josiah Stamp pointed out that, inasmuch as Germany can only pay, in the last analysis, through the export of goods or services, it is obviously a physical impossibility for the United States to collect its debts from abroad while rigidly excluding German goods.

In view of the fact that the United States already holds so large a portion of the world's gold that other nations could not pay their American debt in that metal under any circumstances, the refusal of the United States to accept goods comes to the same thing in the end as fore-shadowing a breakdown in the entire reparations and interallied debt-paying program.

It is just here that the recent congress took a firm stand with all the force and influence it could muster. In the final resolution on economic restoration, which was unanimously adopted, it is stated in the most unequivocal terms that genuine cooperation will solve every problem bound up in the world debt situation.

There can be no question that that was the honest opinion of all who took part in the congress and followed with care and interest the hard work accomplished by the various speakers and committees. The congress ended with a feeling that the period of marking time and waiting for something to turn up in international affairs had definitely ended, and the day for action and hard work had arrived.

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ROUTING OF RAILWAY MEN

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 15 (Special)—The New England State Railway Club, composed of representatives of many street car companies throughout this section, will have its annual outing here July 23. Several hundred visitors will attend a luncheon and sports program at the Cane Club, followed by a dinner on Mt. Tom summit.

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SUNSET STORIES

A Real Cowboy

"DEAR Daddy, please bring me a real cowboy suit when you come home." This was what Johnnie wrote in a letter to his Daddy who was in Texas. Soon afterward a large brown paper parcel with a great many stamps on arrived, addressed to Johnnie. The little boy could hardly wait to untie the string. "Mummie, Mummie," he cried "do come and look. I believe that Daddy has sent the cowboy suit already." And that is exactly what he had done, for when the parcel was opened, there, in a cardboard box, was a complete cowboy outfit.

Of course it had to be tried on at once and in less than 10 minutes Johnnie was walking up and down the garden path looking as much as possible like a real western cowboy. Billy, from next door, looked over the hedge and then called to Tom who lived a little further down the road to come and see, and it was not long before all the girls and boys in the neighborhood were standing round Johnnie admiring the present his Daddy had sent him.

"I wish my Daddy had to go to Texas on business," said Tom. "So do I," echoed Billy. "What are you going to do now that you've got it on, Johnnie?" asked one of the girls, and at this rather awkward question Johnnie looked a little puzzled. He felt that something was expected of him but he did not know quite what it was.

"We might play circus," someone suggested. Everyone agreed and eventually a good game was started in which Johnnie figured as a star rider, dashing round and round the lawn on an imaginary very high-spirited steed, but although the performance met with much applause, Johnnie still felt that as a cowboy he was not altogether performing the right part.

When school closed for the summer Johnnie received an invitation from Uncle John and Aunt Mary to spend his holidays with them. It was quite a long time since he had been to Vermont, so he had almost forgotten what lots of jolly things there were to do on a farm.

He was too sleepy to notice very much the first evening, and as it was already dark when he arrived Aunt Mary decided to give him supper at

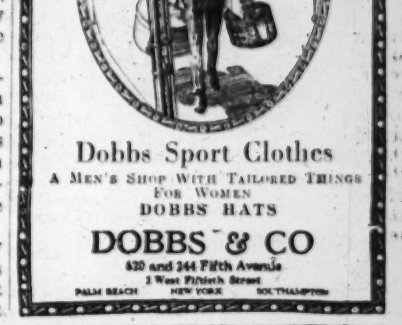
once and put him straight to bed. The first thing he saw when he opened his eyes the next morning was his cowboy suit lying on a chair beside his bed. Aunt Mary must have found it when she unpacked his suitcase after he was asleep and placed it there for him to put on. Johnnie dressed himself quickly and ran downstairs.

"Hullo, Johnnie boy!" said Aunt Mary, and then as she kissed him she added, "I thought Mummie must have sent that suit for you to wear to save your other clothes."

"It is my real cowboy suit," that Daddy sent me from Texas," said Johnnie proudly. "Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle," came from the direction of the barn and Aunt Mary stopped making toast to look out of the window.

"Why, there are the cows," she exclaimed. "Please, Johnnie, go and help Walter drive them up to the pasture. He will be so glad to know that we have a cowboy staying with us." Johnnie's face beamed as he ran off to the barn.

From then on he was always at hand when Walter was driving the cows to or from the pasture. Morning and evening he walked proudly behind the herd, feeling that now indeed he did not have to make-believe for he was surely doing the work of a really truly cowboy.

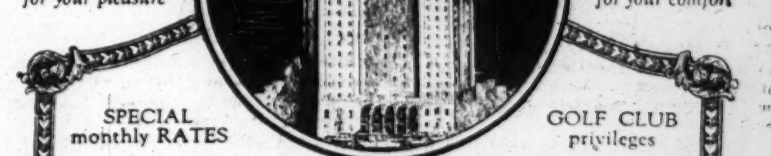


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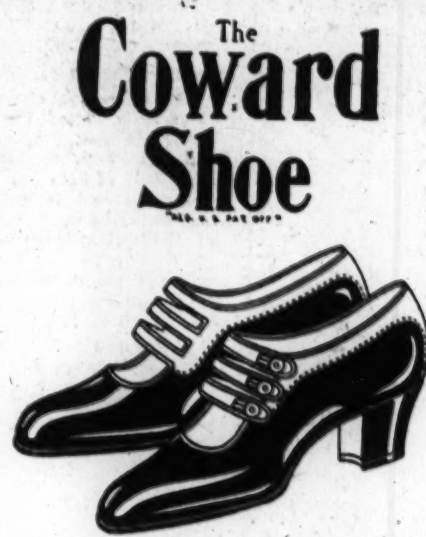
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1723 Boardwalk
BALTIMORE
14 W. Lexington St.
BOSTON
146 Tremont St.
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THE OUTSTANDING SCENIC WAY WEST



RADIO

State Issue Presented by Radio

REFERENDUMS
BY RADIO SHOW
POSSIBILITIESNew York Experiments
Would Indicate Method
Means Active Constituents

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 15.—The radio referendum may, in a few years be provided for by legislative enactment. Until the result of such a referendum becomes binding on elected representatives, the radio referendum for the sentiment of the voters may be expected to have an important part in interpreting the wishes of the electorate and in influencing the action of the lawmakers.

Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York State has several times appealed to voters on matters of importance to them and he is convinced that radio broadcasting has entered on a new and almost limitless field of public service.

WGNY, one of three powerful stations of the General Electric Company, is located at Schenectady, within 15 miles of the Capitol at Albany, which is connected to the radio equipment by wire lines. From time to time the Governor, legislators and department heads have called on WGNY for the privilege of using its facilities to reach the citizenry. Whenever this could be done consistently and with fairness to those already scheduled on the program, the Schenectady station has given of its time.

In March of this year when Governor Smith found his plans on a financial program opposed he appealed to the people by radio, discussing the subject of "Spending the People's Money." The response from the audience, conveyed directly to the elected representatives, resulted in harmonizing the views of the Governor and the Legislature. A second radio referendum on matters legislative was taken in June after Governor Smith had called a special session of the Legislature to reconsider the park program.

Before the Legislature convened in special session Governor Smith broadcast his views from WGNY. His voice, amplified by the radio power station, was carried to every part of the State. Wire lines also carried it to WJZ, in New York, and this station broadcast the speech. Two nights later Senator John Knight, leader of the majority, replied to the Governor and presented his side of the controversy. Still later Judge Alphonse T. Clearwater, a member of the Niagara State Reservation Commission, gave a radio discussion on the issue. The voters were thus able to hear both sides of the question and many of them wrote to their representatives in Albany requesting action on one side or the other.

The radio-casting station powerful enough to reach every part of the State, offers a free and effective medium to sound out the sentiment of the electorate. The idea of appealing to voters to write to their state and national representatives is almost as old as legislatures, but the old method of appeal takes a great deal of time. It requires the enlistment of a large working force, and very often a great many public meetings to arouse public action.

In one meeting, advertised by press and radio, the speaker can reach by radio a great audience and, if his arguments are presented in an orderly and effective way, he is assured of a response. If a sufficient number of letters is received elected officials are almost certain to be swayed in their action by the sentiment expressed.



This photograph shows Gov. Alfred E. Smith (at left) and Senator John Knight of New York who recently discussed the state park issue over the radio from WGNY. Governor Smith gave one side of the question while the opposition was presented by Senator Knight.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, JULY 16

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

6:30 p. m.—Studio program, presenting orchestra under the direction of Bandmaster D. L. Kneale.

8:30 p. m.—Concert.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (474.5 Meters)

7 to 11 p. m.—National program from New York.

WJZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (323.5 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Leo Reisman's Ensemble.

6:30 p. m.—Baseball results of games played in the Eastern, American and National leagues.

7:30 p. m.—From Washington, concert by the United States Marine Band.

8:30 p. m.—Concert.

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WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (354.5 Meters)

6 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number; Address, one of a series of book talks by Louis Mocke, Children's Information period; Music, plantation players, 11:45

8:30 p. m.—Merry Old Chief; and the plantation players; Organ selections by Ted Meyer; Johnnie Campbell's Kansas City

WHD, Des Moines, Ia. (356 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Musical program, 11—Dance program.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Vesper recital of stringed instruments, 8:30—Norman De Armond and his fiddlers, from Van Alstyne, Tex., a program arranged by Rex A. Kuntz.

7:30 p. m.—Santal, Hopkinson, mezzo-soprano, with assisting Dallas younger musicians.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CKRM, Calgary, Alta. (440 Meters)

9 p. m.—Studio program presenting the Orpheus Quartette.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGV, Portland, Ore. (491.5 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Weather and market reports; Baseball scores, 8—Oregonian Concert orchestra, 9—Concert by courtsey, 10—Dance music by Herman Kenil's orchestra.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (351 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—George W. Ladd, stock reporter, 7—Final reading, stock report, 8—Studio program, 9—Oregonian Concert orchestra, 10—Concert by courtsey, 11—Dance music by Herman Kenil's orchestra.

WJAB, Cleveland, O. (330 Meters)

7 p. m.—Talks by prominent Clevelanders on pertinent topics; 7:30—Lecture recital, 8—Studio program, 9—Oregonian Concert orchestra, 10—Concert by courtsey, 11—Dance music by Herman Kenil's orchestra.

WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (352.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner concert, 7—Concert from New York through WFAA.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Winnipeg, Man. (440 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories; weekly live stock market reports; farmers' agricultural service talk, 9—Musical program.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (447 Meters)

8 p. m.—Baseball scores, 7:30—National program from Station WFAA, New York.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Rec's Cornhuskers in early evening concert, 8:45—Lullaby time, Aunt Martha and Uncle George, 7—E. Warren K. Howard's classical program.

WLV, Cincinnati, O. (482.5 Meters)

7 p. m.—Concert; orchestra directed by Robert Viacomini, 7:30—Secretary Hawkins, 10—Thirteen-minute message from the United States Civil Service Department, 10:30—WLV orchestra, 10:45—The Male Quartet; organ solos by Rosemary Ellerbrook.

WIAS, Louisville, Ky. (330.5 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Concert by the Kentucky Cardinals of Bowling Green, 7:45—Four-minute digest of International Sun School lesson, Four-minute radio forum talk.

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WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (352.5 Meters)

SIXTEEN LEFT
IN THE SINGLESU. S. Clay-Court Tennis
Championship Fails to
Furnish Upsets

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15 (Special).—There are a number of interesting matches on the schedule for this afternoon in the United States clay-court tennis tournament at the Triple A. Club here. In addition to the singles event there will be many contests decided in the doubles championship.

The field in the singles event has narrowed to 16 players. There appears to be a good division in the last 16 in so far as the different sections of the country are concerned. Three players remaining from the eastern section are W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, the defending champion; A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass.; and H. S. Orser, New York. The Pacific coast is represented by H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco; H. B. Snodgrass and W. K. Westbrook, both of Los Angeles.

L. A. Thalheimer and L. N. White of Dallas, remain in the singles to represent the fourth section, the farthest northern city, has G. M. Lott Jr. and S. B. Barnett. The central west has F. E. Bastian, Indianapolis, and five St. Louis players B. I. C. Norton, W. D. Brown, F. O. Jostes and K. P. Kammann.

The feature match in the singles today appears to be the one in which A. Chapin Jr., the Springfield, Mass., star meets W. D. Brown, St. Louis, holder of the Missouri Valley singles title. Chapin has reached mid-season form, while Brown in recent district tournaments has shown an improved game over last season.

Another singles contest which is also likely to be closely played is that in which C. E. Norton, former European champion, opposes S. Orser. The New York star battled through three sets with ease yesterday without much difficulty and will be ready for Norton today.

There were two hard-fought encounters in the third round of the singles yesterday. In one of them L. Thalheimer eliminated P. W. Bennett, the Des Moines entrant. Bennett took the opening set with ease. Thalheimer began to improve his placements and as a result won the second set 6-4. The third set was a fast race in the third set which he won 6-1.

Tilden had two surprises in his matches yesterday. C. W. Barnes, St. Louis player, led him in games, 40-30 in the opening set, but failed to win the set, the score of which was 7-5. Tilden won the second set 6-4. He also defeated the Dallas player, gave Tilden some competition in the next match, also forcing the champion to a third set, which he won 6-1. The second set went to Tilden by a 6-1 score.

Forty-one teams will participate in the doubles event. In the draw there are five of the first 10 national ranking teams. There are three other teams considered as strong, and some very exciting matches will no doubt take place before the final round.

The present clay court champions R. G. and H. O. Kinsey will defend their title. H. O. Kinsey is here, while R. G. Kinsey will arrive tonight. W. T. Tilden and A. L. Wiener, the defending last year's winners, will compete in the doubles again this year.

UNITED STATES CLAY-COURT CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round.

Dr. W. K. West, Oklahoma City, defeated C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, by default.

Mac Smith, East St. Louis, Ill., defeated W. C. Wright, New York, by default.

Second Round.

S. B. Barnett, Chicago, defeated R. G. Kinsey, San Antonio, Tex., 6-2, 6-1.

L. A. Thalheimer, Dallas, defeated T. Wood, Cairo, Ill., 6-0, 6-0.

L. N. White, Dallas, defeated F. E. Bastian, St. Louis, 6-2, 7-6, 6-1.

J. H. Adair, Dallas, defeated O. J. Sweet, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-1.

H. B. Snodgrass, Los Angeles, defeated H. E. Bryant, New York, by default.

C. A. Sigeloff, St. Louis, defeated R. A. Rutherford, Michigan City, Ind., 6-2, 6-0.

Karl Hodges, St. Louis, defeated H. A. Hodges, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-1.

A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., defeated W. H. Finger, St. Louis, 6-1, 10-8.

Third Round.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated J. A. Barr, Dallas, 7-5, 6-1.

L. A. Thalheimer, Dallas, defeated P. W. Bennett, Des Moines, 6-2, 6-1.

W. K. Westbrook, Los Angeles, defeated J. L. Kern, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.

L. A. Thalheimer, Dallas, defeated J. L. Kern, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.

W. T. Tilden 2d and A. L. Wiener, Philadelphia, defeated G. M. Lott Jr. and S. B. Barnett, 7-5, 6-2, 6-1.

AMERICAN FIELD
MEN ARE FAVOREDBut English Stars Appear
Strongest in Track Events

PRINCETON, N. J., July 15 (AP).—Oxford and Cambridge athletes who will meet a combined Princeton-Cornell team at Atlantic City Saturday had their first real workout with their American opponents in Palmer Stadium yesterday.

The sprinters and hurdlers showed speed on the hard indoors of the stadium track, while D. G. A. Lowe, the star distance man of the English squad, jogged several laps without any attempt at speed.

At Atlantic City, Saturday, Lowe looks like a sure winner in his specialty, the half-mile and mile. C. T. Van Geyzel should have no trouble in the high jump, while Lord David Burghley may find opposition in the hurdle event in G. L. Scattergood, the crack Princeton hurdler. W. E. Stevenson, the American Rhodes scholar, will be the favorite in the 440 sprint to his 49 1-5 quarter at Boston.

A. E. Porritt, the Oxford sprinter, will meet H. A. Russell '26 of Cornell in the intercollegiate 220-yard sprinting champion in the century. Russell will be the favorite to defeat his English rival in this event. They will likely meet in the 220 with odds favoring Russell again. In the shot put, the broad jump and the pole vault the Americans appear to enjoy an edge.

The English team will work out at Palmer Memorial Stadium on Sunday, going to Atlantic City Thursday for their final workout.

LOREN MURCHISON
AND PADDOCK DIVIDE

PARIS, July 15 (AP).—Honors were divided by C. W. Paddock, Los Angeles, Calif., and Loren Murchison of Newark, N. J., in the Paris University Club's meet yesterday at the Parc des Sports.

Loren took the special 100-meter event, in 10.4-5, with Murchison close behind; the latter won the 100-yard dash, doing it in 10.1-5.

The American sprinters were enthusiastically received by a crowd of 20,000. The Americans' outstanding French competitors by five and six yards; but the slow track prevented any record performances.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington..... Won 52
Philadelphia..... Lost 52
Chicago..... 45
St. Louis..... 45
Detroit..... 42
New York..... 34
Boston..... 26

CLEVELAND 6, BOSTON 1
Chicago 3, New York 2
St. Louis 4, Detroit 3
Philadelphia 4, Washington 3

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis
New York at Philadelphia
Washington at Detroit

YANKES MOVE THIRD
CHICAGO, July 15.—Shoemaker, New York player, led his team to a 3-0 victory against the Chicago White Sox here yesterday. The Yankees won the first game of the local by a score of 3 to 0. Blankschips, Chicago pitcher, held the Yankees to one hit and one run in the first inning.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Yankees..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 1
White Sox..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Blankschips and Schalk; Shoemaker and Egan. Umpire—Hill. Time—1:42.

BROWNS MOVE UP
ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The St. Louis Browns won their third game yesterday by winning their third game against the Philadelphia Athletics, 6-1. The Browns won the first game of the local by a score of 6 to 1. The Browns won the first game of the local by a score of 6 to 1.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Browns..... 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 1 1
Athletics..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Danforth and Harragave; Russell and Ruel. Umpire—Hill. Time—1:40.

ATHLETICS GET 20 HITS
DETROIT, July 15.—While Groves held Detroit to 10 hits and one run yesterday, his team mates batted out 20 hits for 12 runs, against Pitcher Leonard.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Athletics..... 20 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 10 0
Tigers..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

Batteries—Groves and Perkins; Leonard and Bassler. Umpire—Nelson. Time—1:40.

CLEVELAND 4, BOSTON 1
CLEVELAND, July 15.—Pitcher Buckeye of the Cleveland Indians defeated the Boston Red Sox here yesterday by a score of 4 to 1. Buckeye allowed the visitors only six scattered hits. The Cleveland team won the first game of the local by a score of 4 to 1.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland..... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0
Boston..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

Batteries—Buckeye and Myatt; Zahniser and Zim. Umpire—Nelson. Time—1:40.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco..... Won 52
Portland..... Lost 52
Seattle..... 45
Tacoma..... 45
Vernon..... 42
Salem..... 37

RESULTS TUESDAY
San Francisco 10, Seattle 1
Portland 4, Tacoma 1
Vernon 3, Salem 1

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Louisville..... Won 52
St. Paul..... Lost 52
Indianapolis..... 45
Columbus..... 45
Milwaukee..... 42
Cincinnati..... 37

RESULTS TUESDAY
Kansas City 3, Columbus 2
Toledo 5, St. Paul 4

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

New Orleans..... Won 52
Memphis..... Lost 52
Mobile..... 45
Nashville..... 45
Chattanooga..... 42
Little Rock..... 37

RESULTS TUESDAY
Atlanta 3, Nashville 1
Birmingham 5, New Orleans 1

LONG GETS HOLE-IN-ONE
PITTSBURGH, July 15 (AP).—W. K. Long, former Governor of Rhode Island, here, is the latest member of the Hole-in-One Club. He accomplished his feat while playing the fourth hole, which is 135 yards, in the club's invitation tournament yesterday.

Leads Western Amateur Golfers

Dexter Cummings Establishes World Record in the Qualifying Round

DETROIT, July 15 (AP).—Survivor of six earlier rounds of a field of 150 golfers, Dexter Cummings of Chicago with a record score of 138, the 32 golfers entering match play in the western amateur golf championship at the Litchfield Club today were bound to see their number reduced to eight.

Never before had a major tournament seen such remarkable scoring on a difficult course, for in addition to Cummings' spectacular performance in shooting a 68 the first day and a 70 yesterday, against a par 72, the highest score that admitted to match play was 154, and only three of nine players survived that figure in the playoff.

Among those who won their way to match play were 10 from Chicago, four each from Ohio, St. Louis and Detroit, three from New York, and one each from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Texas and Canada.

Six golfers had scores of 154 but failed to qualify in the playoff for last place were Donald Anderson, MacMurray, H. W. Schendorf, D. E. Carter of Chicago, and C. L. Weems of Chicago, Ill.

Three Divisions in Longwood Tourney
Miss H. N. Wills Makes Her First Eastern Appearance of 1925 Today

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 15 (Special).—With matches for the women's singles and men's doubles in addition to the singles for the famous Longwood Bowl on the schedule for today, followers of lawn tennis are enjoying some very interesting play on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club.

Chief interest was centered in the first eastern appearance for the year of Miss H. N. Wills of Berkeley, Calif., the United States woman champion in the women's singles.

Five matches in the first round of the women's singles were played this morning. The feature match was between Wills and Miss Marjorie Bayard of Short Hills, N. J., defeated Mrs. William Endicott of Boston, 1-6, 7-5, 6-2.

Miss Bayard was slow in getting started, but after the first set she played tennis.

Mrs. E. Cole 2d, of North Andover, Mass., was defeated by Mrs. J. S. Taylor of New York in straight sets, the outcome being somewhat of a surprise.

Miss Wills had a practice match yesterday with Mrs. C. J. Hubbard this afternoon. The summary of tennis matches follows:

SINGLES—First Round
Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Phoebe Grierson, Canada, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Martha Harard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, 1-6, 7-5, 6-2.

Mrs. J. S. Taylor, New York, defeated Mrs. E. Cole 2d, North Andover, Mass., 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Elizabeth Weymouth, England, defeated Miss L. Bremer, Boston, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Gertrude Galt, Canada, 6-2, 6-1.

Play in the Bowl singles has advanced to the fourth round with 16 players left in the competition. All of the matches were played yesterday.

Frederic Mercer, the former Lehigh University player who is defending the bowl, will play in the final match against S. P. Rockwell of North Andover, Mass., with the loss of only five games in three sets.

The losers have been S. P. Rockwell, who lost to Mercer, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2; and S. P. Rockwell, who lost to Mercer, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

The men's doubles furnished some interesting matches yesterday, due largely to the fine line playing made by some of the teams made up of players who are just beginning to develop into major-tournament players.

The winners here were S. P. Rockwell and J. B. Hawkes, the other two Waban boys who have been playing together for a number of years.

They have won one or two minor championships, including the national junior indoor title which they won in 1924, gave a nice exhibition in the second round defeating Charles Holman and E. E. Ogden Jr., of Leland Stanford University, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4.

It was probably the best exhibition of doubles tennis Johnston and Hill have yet given and if they continue to improve, they will soon be taking honors in the big tournaments.

Another pair which showed promising tennis was the team of W. B. Woods Jr. and S. Dabney Jr. and C. J. Plimpton Jr. of Longwood, in the second round and after being the first set, 4-6, came through to a fine victory by winning the next two, 6-2, 6-1. The summary:

LONGWOOD—TENNIS SINGLES
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C. J. Haynes, Wichita Falls, Tex., defeated J. M. White, Boston, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

S. L. Bonis, Boston, defeated Horace Bond, Boston, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

R. K. Pfaffman, Quincy, Mass., defeated N. D. Hooe, Longwood, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4.

F. L. Luce Jr., Boston, defeated Robinson Verill, Boston, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

Jonah Wheeler, Cambridge, defeated H. R. Guild, Boston, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

Zeno Shimizu, Japan, defeated Arthur Favreau, Newton, Mass., 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated H. L. Johnson Jr., Newton, Mass., 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

Masamune Fukuda, Japan, defeated Alden Holm-Smith, Cambridge, University, England, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

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MATCH PLAY IN
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All-Toronto Wins
From Schenectady

Canadians Take Cricket Contest by an Innings and 58 Runs

TORONTO, Ont., July 15 (Special).—The touring Schenectady Cricket Club team was defeated by an innings and 58 runs in its match with an all-Toronto eleven here in connection with the annual cricket week. Stead was the only one of the Americans who was able to solve the Toronto bowling, with 22 in the first innings and 49 in the second. In the second innings Hobday and Winrow made double-figure scores of 18 and 19 respectively.

The home team won the toss and Tate and Cross, the opening pair, scored 71 runs before Cross was bowled by Hobday after having given two chances. The teams then adjourned for lunch and almost immediately Tate fell a victim to the same bowler, and a few overs later Cross was stumped and Wilson bowled. Hobday again being responsible. Muckleston and Harris then carried the score to 148. Carpenter came in and quickly hit 11, but was caught and Harris, who had batted confidently throughout, was also caught off the bowling.

Winrow, Leat helped materially, making a perfect 17, not out, and the innings finally closed for the Canadians with a score of 164. The tourists, hitting display, Stead particularly punishing the bowling in the first over, but Lacey was bowled by Cross at 14. A decline then seemed to set in, the only other batsman to reach double figures being Stead with 22. The bowing of Cross appeared to be unplayable, he taking five wickets for 25, and all the visitors could secure were 41 runs.

There was plenty of time for the Americans to bat again and this time they fared much better, making a total of 164. The tourists seemed to use poor judgment in running, no less than four men being run out, Hobday being a sufferer both in runs and in wickets.

TORONTO—First Innings
J. Tate, b. Hobday..... 35
E. L. Cross, b. Hobday..... 32
R. G. Lacey, b. Hobday..... 22
F. Muckleston, b. Winrow, b. Stead..... 25
C. H. Wilson, b. Hobday..... 22
C. Harris, b. Lacey..... 18
H. S. Carpenter, b. Hobday, b. Stead..... 11
R. M. Murray, b. Winrow..... 11
J. Golding, b. Winrow..... 10
R. Tattersall, b. Hobday..... 10
J. Groves, b. Winrow..... 10
Extras..... 19
Total..... 393

SCHENECTADY—First Innings
F. Stead, b. Cross..... 22
H. Lacey, b. Cross..... 22
J. Golding, b. Cross..... 17
W. Webb, b. Cross..... 17
R. G. Lacey, b. Cross..... 17
H. S. Carpenter, b. Cross..... 17
R. M. Murray, b. Cross..... 17
J. Golding, b. Cross..... 17
R. Tattersall, b. Cross..... 17
J. Groves, b. Cross..... 17
Extras..... 19
Total..... 393

SCHENECTADY—Second Innings
F. Stead, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
H. Lacey, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
J. Golding, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
W. Webb, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
R. G. Lacey, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
H. S. Carpenter, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
R. M. Murray, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
J. Golding, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
R. Tattersall, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
J. Groves, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
Extras..... 19
Total..... 393

SCHENECTADY—Third Innings
F. Stead, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
H. Lacey, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
J. Golding, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
W. Webb, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
R. G. Lacey, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
H. S. Carpenter, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
R. M. Murray, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
J. Golding, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
R. Tattersall, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
J. Groves, b. Wilson, b. Green..... 49
Extras..... 19

Russian Letters Revalued

Stockbrokers

The style of the book is conversational; it is very easily read; it chronicles the career of a man who is well-satisfied with himself. It is, in its way, a typically American document, with—to mix the metaphor—its best foot decidedly and self-consciously forward.

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 make of your music a show;
 Not while the selling a heart for a gold-
 piece is reckoned a sin,
 Not while the word of old Enoch still
 stands as a law for his kin.
 As one reads one is impressed

...to agree with the translator that the tale, in parts, is a somewhat "prosy narrative, cumbered with many embellishment and affectations of style and occasional intrusive passages of devout bombast." Yet it was undoubtedly the most interesting of the three, those that is, who read more than the external plot and for insight into the various sources of individual and national character. The body of the tale is direct and vivid. Mr. Huebsch has outdone himself in the title and is so conceived as to resemble embossed leather; in this way, it is as distinctive as the tale that it enfolds.

VERSE
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Finland's Lakes and Islands

There is no country in the world so quite like Finland. It is called that land of 1000 lakes. Mr. Medill prefers to call it the land of 40,000 lakes and islands. The lakes form a vast network of wooded thoroughfares, and the steamships and sailing vessels and steamers ply their routes practically at will. The length and breadth of the land and its water is an inviting picture, silent, restful, untroubled by a single trail of blackened smoke, for cordwood is the fuel, whether for steamers, railroads or for the steel and cotton mills of central Finland. The forests of Finland's picturesque peculiarities is gained from the boat from Stockholm or Hull, sails up the tideless waters of the

Mr. Medill makes an efficient and entertaining guide, always solicitous for the tourist's comforts, occasionally, it must be admitted, to the detriment of his aesthetic interests. Many a tourist surely would rejoice at the picturesque medievalism of the remarkable Greek monastery on Valamo Island in Lake Ladoga, founded in 922, where, through the infrequency of the motorboat service, tourists must wait for hours to see the bearded Russian monks carrying out the maxim "laborare est orare" in many an interesting fashion. Yet, for its shortcomings in cafeteria and plumbing he has little patience with it and little recom-

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Along the Waterways of China

Humility

printed in two colors, and is bound in maroon morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, uniform in size with the regular pocket edition. The Half-Century Edition of the textbook will be issued in place of the black morocco pocket edition for the remainder of the year 1925.

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CHICAGO, July 15 (Special)—The
isco Railroad is inquiring for 15-
tons of rails, and the Great North-
for 10,000. Considering the recent
orfolk & Western inquiry for 45-
tons, and that of the Cotton Belt
15,000, and the usual complement
track fastenings, close to 110,000
of steel is involved.

rails and fastenings has been reduced by as much as eight cents a yard. In the last half year, but as yet there is nothing tangible. Finished makers believe it will take only a broad buying to show the way for general users.

The finished steel market has considerable potential demand hanging over it. Stocks of consumers are extremely low. Basic industry is operating at a gait better than is generally admitted. July schedules of automobile makers will be above normal. But they hope the threat of a price advance shortage of material there is no where whereby producers can stimulate buying.

The sheet metal market shows more demand and the minimums in the immediate Chicago district are up \$2 on . Weather conditions normally would hold production down to 60 per cent demand.

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SCANDINAVIAN TRADE

heavy for the season, and shipments are usually specified in reports of less than 2,100 tons, Chicago, on beams.

Business in Scandinavia is slowly but quite definitely improving, and the present holds promise for a continuation of the favorable trend, with northern iron pipe at the head of the list. Henry Sorensen, commercial attaché at Copenhagen, Den., who is in Boston today, for the past few months has been making reports relative to foreign trade conditions. In discussing conditions Mr. Sorensen says: "The price of iron has advanced, and price deflation and the equally rapid re-

but should again attain 30 per cent when repairs to the main oil pipelines have been completed. Costs and specifications are about trailing shipments. The rate of inflation is satisfactory for mid-July, but producers do not like to work on narrow margins afforded by hand-mouth buying.

BUBBER SECURITIES
CONTINUE FEATURE
OF LONDON MARKET

present laboring under quite favorable conditions at maximum capacity, and the company expects that the next three years yielded gratifying returns thus offsetting to a considerable extent the adverse effects of a continued downturn in the market.

The Norwegian banking situation still presents a number of difficult problems but here, as in government affairs, a slow general improvement has taken place during the past 18 months.

ned between South African leaders and the Government the administration's diamond rol bill.

South African rails were steady. Kafirs ended. Royal Dutch was 32½. Rio 40½.

Government securities were firm. Corn loans were firm.

ACTION SALES OF SECURITIES TODAY

Atlantic Natl Bank Boston 230%,
2nd Nat Bank Boston 210%, up 5%
2nd Nat Bank 253%, up 5%
Shawmut Bank 210%, up 3%
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Bank of Commerce & Tr Co Boston
Naumkeag Steam Cotton 196%, up 1%
Whitcomb Cotton Mfg 141%, up 1%

DIVIDENDS

Amos Mfg Co St Ry 1st pf 25 off 2
 Wm Weyerstetter Co 49, up 6 1/2
 Mass L Co Com 49, up 6 1/2
 Mass L Co 85, up 11 1/2
 J. A. Ames L Co, common 45, up 1 1/2
 J. A. Ames L Co, Apprais'd, 1st sale
 B D Stoss Co, common 90
 H F Peterson Co Inc pfd new 10%
 J. H. Peterson Co pfd 40%
 R. H. Rorfs L Co 40%
Boston. Wm W & Rub Com
 80%, off 10
 Lawrence Gas & El new 42%
 Springfield Gas & El 40%
 Springfield Gas & El 45, off 1 1/2

Burns Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$2.50 on A and 50 cents on B common, payable Aug. 15 on the basis of record Aug. 1, and regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 on preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 25.

American Radiator declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1 on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, common payable Sept. 30 to stock of

[illegible]

HUNGARIAN BOND OFFERING
NEW YORK, July 15—Spayer & Co. is offering for public subscription at \$80 per \$100 of principal, about 1,750,000 Hungarian consolidated municipal bonds 20-year 7½ per cent secured floating gold bonds, due July 1, 1935.

AMERICA BUSY AT AUSTRALIAN WOOL AUCTIONS

Prices Advance—France Keen Buyer at Brisbane —Western Wools Firm

While American buyers have been conspicuous by their absence from operations in the London colonial wool sales, they were very much in evidence at the resumption of the Australian wool sales at Melbourne Monday, taking the bulk of the wool offered, although the selection was not especially choice on the whole.

The Melbourne sales opened very firm at an advance of about 5 per cent over the closing rates at the last Melbourne auctions in April, and there was a good clearance effected, indicating the general need for wool in the various consuming countries.

Good combing 64-66 free warp wools were costing \$1.05 to \$1.07, clean basis in bond, with occasional lots running up to \$1.10 for the choicest Geelong types.

There were no Melbourne or Riverina 64-70s combing wools offered. Good combing 60-64s, free of defects, were costing the equivalent of about 95 cents at \$1.00, clean basis, landed in bond, and some importers quoted them as high as \$1.05.

Melbourne Prices Firm
Good Melbourne combing spinners' wools of 60s quality were costing 95 cents to \$1.00, while 56-60s wool of the same type was costing about 87 cents; 54-58s spinners' crossbred about 82 cents and 50-54s spinners' crossbred 75 to 80 cents, clean basis, landed in bond at current rates of exchange.

There will be offered at Geelong July 22 to 23 about 9,000 bales. Sales were resumed at Brisbane yesterday, with offerings of 22,000 bales, of which about 15,000 bales were offered the first day and all sold. The selection was a poor one from the American point of view, there being much faulty wool, but the prices were better than at London. The selection was a poor one from the American point of view, there being much faulty wool, but the prices were better than at London.

Good London Sales
The sales in London have progressed very steadily with good clearances being effected right along, and at advancing rates, until yesterday, when prices declined 5 per cent for slightly high point, in consequence of the better type, good 64-70s combing wools, which opened at about \$1.23 to \$1.25 July 7, rose to the equivalent of about \$1.23 clean basis, in bond at current rates of exchange.

Crossbreds of the medium to lower grades, which were about 5 per cent below the previous series, were first offered at London, July 10, and were sold at 5 per cent advance, although the course of prices for crossbred wools has been rather less regular than that of the latter series.

The Bradford market has strengthened more or less in sympathy with the trend of prices at London, and topmakers are being offered for the week of 64s tops in many instances, although they are unable to obtain more than 11d. to 11 1/2d. per lb., being skeptical of the price situation and refusing to see any justification for higher prices.

America Good Buyer
Crossbreds tops are firm but unchanged. American buyers are taking weight of halfpenny down wools. American buyers also have bought considerable weight of 64s tops, which are now very scarce in the Bradford market.

There will be a sale of River Plate wools at Antwerp the latter part of this month following the London colonial series, at which about 5,000 bales will be offered. The date has not yet been definitely fixed.

The next East India sales will be held at Liverpool July 21 to 23, at which the offerings will be for slightly better than the last series. This is an unusually small offering, and may possibly account for the greater interest which has been shown in East India wools in this market in the last week or two.

Offerings from the River Plate market show no new material of strength there. Montevideo offers of 54s combing wools at 40¢ to 45¢ cost and freight basis in bond in the grease; 56s at about 45¢; 58s at 48¢; 60s at about 50¢; 62s at 53¢; 64s at 56¢; 66s at 59¢; 68s at 62¢; 70s at 65¢; 72s at 68¢; 74s at 71¢; 76s at 74¢; 78s at 77¢; 80s at 80¢; 82s at 83¢; 84s at 86¢; 86s at 89¢; 88s at 92¢; 90s at 95¢; 92s at 98¢; 94s at 101¢; 96s at 104¢; 98s at 107¢; 100s at 110¢; 102s at 113¢; 104s at 116¢; 106s at 119¢; 108s at 122¢; 110s at 125¢; 112s at 128¢; 114s at 131¢; 116s at 134¢; 118s at 137¢; 120s at 140¢; 122s at 143¢; 124s at 146¢; 126s at 149¢; 128s at 152¢; 130s at 155¢; 132s at 158¢; 134s at 161¢; 136s at 164¢; 138s at 167¢; 140s at 170¢; 142s at 173¢; 144s at 176¢; 146s at 179¢; 148s at 182¢; 150s at 185¢; 152s at 188¢; 154s at 191¢; 156s at 194¢; 158s at 197¢; 160s at 200¢; 162s at 203¢; 164s at 206¢; 166s at 209¢; 168s at 212¢; 170s at 215¢; 172s at 218¢; 174s at 221¢; 176s at 224¢; 178s at 227¢; 180s at 230¢; 182s at 233¢; 184s at 236¢; 186s at 239¢; 188s at 242¢; 190s at 245¢; 192s at 248¢; 194s at 251¢; 196s at 254¢; 198s at 257¢; 200s at 260¢; 202s at 263¢; 204s at 266¢; 206s at 269¢; 208s at 272¢; 210s at 275¢; 212s at 278¢; 214s at 281¢; 216s at 284¢; 218s at 287¢; 220s at 290¢; 222s at 293¢; 224s at 296¢; 226s at 299¢; 228s at 302¢; 230s at 305¢; 232s at 308¢; 234s at 311¢; 236s at 314¢; 238s at 317¢; 240s at 320¢; 242s at 323¢; 244s at 326¢; 246s at 329¢; 248s at 332¢; 250s at 335¢; 252s at 338¢; 254s at 341¢; 256s at 344¢; 258s at 347¢; 260s at 350¢; 262s at 353¢; 264s at 356¢; 266s at 359¢; 268s at 362¢; 270s at 365¢; 272s at 368¢; 274s at 371¢; 276s at 374¢; 278s at 377¢; 280s at 380¢; 282s at 383¢; 284s at 386¢; 286s at 389¢; 288s at 392¢; 290s at 395¢; 292s at 398¢; 294s at 401¢; 296s at 404¢; 298s at 407¢; 300s at 410¢; 302s at 413¢; 304s at 416¢; 306s at 419¢; 308s at 422¢; 310s at 425¢; 312s at 428¢; 314s at 431¢; 316s at 434¢; 318s at 437¢; 320s at 440¢; 322s at 443¢; 324s at 446¢; 326s at 449¢; 328s at 452¢; 330s at 455¢; 332s at 458¢; 334s at 461¢; 336s at 464¢; 338s at 467¢; 340s at 470¢; 342s at 473¢; 344s at 476¢; 346s at 479¢; 348s at 482¢; 350s at 485¢; 352s at 488¢; 354s at 491¢; 356s at 494¢; 358s at 497¢; 360s at 500¢; 362s at 503¢; 364s at 506¢; 366s at 509¢; 368s at 512¢; 370s at 515¢; 372s at 518¢; 374s at 521¢; 376s at 524¢; 378s at 527¢; 380s at 530¢; 382s at 533¢; 384s at 536¢; 386s at 539¢; 388s at 542¢; 390s at 545¢; 392s at 548¢; 394s at 551¢; 396s at 554¢; 398s at 557¢; 400s at 560¢; 402s at 563¢; 404s at 566¢; 406s at 569¢; 408s at 572¢; 410s at 575¢; 412s at 578¢; 414s at 581¢; 416s at 584¢; 418s at 587¢; 420s at 590¢; 422s at 593¢; 424s at 596¢; 426s at 599¢; 428s at 602¢; 430s at 605¢; 432s at 608¢; 434s at 611¢; 436s at 614¢; 438s at 617¢; 440s at 620¢; 442s at 623¢; 444s at 626¢; 446s at 629¢; 448s at 632¢; 450s at 635¢; 452s at 638¢; 454s at 641¢; 456s at 644¢; 458s at 647¢; 460s at 650¢; 462s at 653¢; 464s at 656¢; 466s at 659¢; 468s at 662¢; 470s at 665¢; 472s at 668¢; 474s at 671¢; 476s at 674¢; 478s at 677¢; 480s at 680¢; 482s at 683¢; 484s at 686¢; 486s at 689¢; 488s at 692¢; 490s at 695¢; 492s at 698¢; 494s at 701¢; 496s at 704¢; 498s at 707¢; 500s at 710¢; 502s at 713¢; 504s at 716¢; 506s at 719¢; 508s at 722¢; 510s at 725¢; 512s at 728¢; 514s at 731¢; 516s at 734¢; 518s at 737¢; 520s at 740¢; 522s at 743¢; 524s at 746¢; 526s at 749¢; 528s at 752¢; 530s at 755¢; 532s at 758¢; 534s at 761¢; 536s at 764¢; 538s at 767¢; 540s at 770¢; 542s at 773¢; 544s at 776¢; 546s at 779¢; 548s at 782¢; 550s at 785¢; 552s at 788¢; 554s at 791¢; 556s at 794¢; 558s at 797¢; 560s at 800¢; 562s at 803¢; 564s at 806¢; 566s at 809¢; 568s at 812¢; 570s at 815¢; 572s at 818¢; 574s at 821¢; 576s at 824¢; 578s at 827¢; 580s at 830¢; 582s at 833¢; 584s at 836¢; 586s at 839¢; 588s at 842¢; 590s at 845¢; 592s at 848¢; 594s at 851¢; 596s at 854¢; 598s at 857¢; 600s at 860¢; 602s at 863¢; 604s at 866¢; 606s at 869¢; 608s at 872¢; 610s at 875¢; 612s at 878¢; 614s at 881¢; 616s at 884¢; 618s at 887¢; 620s at 890¢; 622s at 893¢; 624s at 896¢; 626s at 899¢; 628s at 902¢; 630s at 905¢; 632s at 908¢; 634s at 911¢; 636s at 914¢; 638s at 917¢; 640s at 920¢; 642s at 923¢; 644s at 926¢; 646s at 929¢; 648s at 932¢; 650s at 935¢; 652s at 938¢; 654s at 941¢; 656s at 944¢; 658s at 947¢; 660s at 950¢; 662s at 953¢; 664s at 956¢; 666s at 959¢; 668s at 962¢; 670s at 965¢; 672s at 968¢; 674s at 971¢; 676s at 974¢; 678s at 977¢; 680s at 980¢; 682s at 983¢; 684s at 986¢; 686s at 989¢; 688s at 992¢; 690s at 995¢; 692s at 998¢; 694s at 1001¢; 696s at 1004¢; 698s at 1007¢; 700s at 1010¢; 702s at 1013¢; 704s at 1016¢; 706s at 1019¢; 708s at 1022¢; 710s at 1025¢; 712s at 1028¢; 714s at 1031¢; 716s at 1034¢; 718s at 1037¢; 720s at 1040¢; 722s at 1043¢; 724s at 1046¢; 726s at 1049¢; 728s at 1052¢; 730s at 1055¢; 732s at 1058¢; 734s at 1061¢; 736s at 1064¢; 738s at 1067¢; 740s at 1070¢; 742s at 1073¢; 744s at 1076¢; 746s at 1079¢; 748s at 1082¢; 750s at 1085¢; 752s at 1088¢; 754s at 1091¢; 756s at 1094¢; 758s at 1097¢; 760s at 1100¢; 762s at 1103¢; 764s at 1106¢; 766s at 1109¢; 768s at 1112¢; 770s at 1115¢; 772s at 1118¢; 774s at 1121¢; 776s at 1124¢; 778s at 1127¢; 780s at 1130¢; 782s at 1133¢; 784s at 1136¢; 786s at 1139¢; 788s at 1142¢; 790s at 1145¢; 792s at 1148¢; 794s at 1151¢; 796s at 1154¢; 798s at 1157¢; 800s at 1160¢; 802s at 1163¢; 804s at 1166¢; 806s at 1169¢; 808s at 1172¢; 810s at 1175¢; 812s at 1178¢; 814s at 1181¢; 816s at 1184¢; 818s at 1187¢; 820s at 1190¢; 822s at 1193¢; 824s at 1196¢; 826s at 1199¢; 828s at 1202¢; 830s at 1205¢; 832s at 1208¢; 834s at 1211¢; 836s at 1214¢; 838s at 1217¢; 840s at 1220¢; 842s at 1223¢; 844s at 1226¢; 846s at 1229¢; 848s at 1232¢; 850s at 1235¢; 852s at 1238¢; 854s at 1241¢; 856s at 1244¢; 858s at 1247¢; 860s at 1250¢; 862s at 1253¢; 864s at 1256¢; 866s at 1259¢; 868s at 1262¢; 870s at 1265¢; 872s at 1268¢; 874s at 1271¢; 876s at 1274¢; 878s at 1277¢; 880s at 1280¢; 882s at 1283¢; 884s at 1286¢; 886s at 1289¢; 888s at 1292¢; 890s at 1295¢; 892s at 1298¢; 894s at 1301¢; 896s at 1304¢; 898s at 1307¢; 900s at 1310¢; 902s at 1313¢; 904s at 1316¢; 906s at 1319¢; 908s at 1322¢; 910s at 1325¢; 912s at 1328¢; 914s at 1331¢; 916s at 1334¢; 918s at 1337¢; 920s at 1340¢; 922s at 1343¢; 924s at 1346¢; 926s at 1349¢; 928s at 1352¢; 930s at 1355¢; 932s at 1358¢; 934s at 1361¢; 936s at 1364¢; 938s at 1367¢; 940s at 1370¢; 942s at 1373¢; 944s at 1376¢; 946s at 1379¢; 948s at 1382¢; 950s at 1385¢; 952s at 1388¢; 954s at 1391¢; 956s at 1394¢; 958s at 1397¢; 960s at 1400¢; 962s at 1403¢; 964s at 1406¢; 966s at 1409¢; 968s at 1412¢; 970s at 1415¢; 972s at 1418¢; 974s at 1421¢; 976s at 1424¢; 978s at 1427¢; 980s at 1430¢; 982s at 1433¢; 984s at 1436¢; 986s at 1439¢; 988s at 1442¢; 990s at 1445¢; 992s at 1448¢; 994s at 1451¢; 996s at 1454¢; 998s at 1457¢; 1000s at 1460¢; 1002s at 1463¢; 1004s at 1466¢; 1006s at 1469¢; 1008s at 1472¢; 1010s at 1475¢; 1012s at 1478¢; 1014s at 1481¢; 1016s at 1484¢; 1018s at 1487¢; 1020s at 1490¢; 1022s at 1493¢; 1024s at 1496¢; 1026s at 1499¢; 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1280s at 1880¢; 1282s at 1883¢; 1284s at 1886¢; 1286s at 1889¢; 1288s at 1892¢; 1290s at 1895¢; 1292s at 1898¢; 1294s at 1901¢; 1296s at 1904¢; 1298s at 1907¢; 1300s at 1910¢; 1302s at 1913¢; 1304s at 1916¢; 1306s at 1919¢; 1308s at 1922¢; 1310s at 1925¢; 1312s at 1928¢; 1314s at 1931¢; 1316s at 1934¢; 1318s at 1937¢; 1320s at 1940¢; 1322s at 1943¢; 1324s at 1946¢; 1326s at 1949¢; 1328s at 1952¢; 1330s at 1955¢; 1332s at 1958¢; 1334s at 1961¢; 1336s at 1964¢; 1338s at 1967¢; 1340s at 1970¢; 1342s at 1973¢; 1344s at 1976¢; 1346s at 1979¢; 1348s at 1982¢; 1350s at 1985¢; 1352s at 1988¢; 1354s at 1991¢; 1356s at 1994¢; 1358s at 1997¢; 1360s at 2000¢; 1362s at 2003¢; 1364s at 2006¢; 1366s at 2009¢; 1368s at 2012¢; 1370s at 2015¢; 1372s at 2018¢; 1374s at 2021¢; 1376s at 2024¢; 1378s at 2027¢; 1380s at 2030¢; 1382s at 2033¢; 1384s at 2036¢; 1386s at 2039¢; 1388s at 2042¢; 1390s at 2045¢; 1392s at 2048¢; 1394s at 2051¢; 1396s at 2054¢; 1398s at 2057¢; 1400s at 2060¢; 1402s at 2063¢; 1404s at 2066¢; 1406s at 2069¢; 1408s at 2072¢; 1410s at 2075¢; 1412s at 2078¢; 1414s at 2081¢; 1416s at 2084¢; 1418s at 2087¢; 1420s at 2090¢; 1422s at 2093¢; 1424s at 2096¢; 1426s at 2099¢; 1428s at 2102¢; 1430s at 2105¢; 1432s at 2108¢; 1434s at 2111¢; 1436s at 2114¢; 1438s at 2117¢; 1440s at 2120¢; 1442s at 2123¢; 1444s at 2126¢; 1446s at 2129¢; 1448s at 2132¢; 1450s at 2135¢; 1452s at 2138¢; 1454s at 2141¢; 1456s at 2144¢; 1458s at 2147¢; 1460s at 2150¢; 1462s at 2153¢; 1464s at 2156¢; 1466s at 2159¢; 1468s at 2162¢; 1470s at 2165¢; 1472s at 2168¢; 1474s at 2171¢; 1476s at 2174¢; 1478s at 2177¢; 1480s at 2180¢; 1482s at 2183¢; 1484s at 2186¢; 1486s at 2189¢; 1488s at 2192¢; 1490s at 2195¢; 1492s at 2198¢; 1494s at 2201¢; 1496s at 2204¢; 1498s at 2207¢; 1500s at 2210¢; 1502s at 2213¢; 1504s at 2216¢; 1506s at 2219¢; 1508s at 2222¢; 1510s at 2225¢; 1512s at 2228¢; 1514s at 2231¢; 1516s at 2234¢; 1518s at 2237¢; 1520s at 2240¢; 1522s at 2243¢; 1524s at 2246¢; 1526s at 2249¢; 1528s at 2252¢; 1530s at 2255¢; 1532s at 2258¢; 1534s at 2261¢; 1536s at 2264¢; 1538s at 2267¢; 1540s at 2270¢; 1542s at 2273¢; 1544s at 2276¢; 1546s at 2279¢; 1548s at 2282¢; 1550s at 2285¢; 1552s at 2288¢; 1554s at 2291¢; 1556s at 2294¢; 1558s at 2297¢; 1560s at 2300¢; 1562s at 2303¢; 1564s at 2306¢; 1566s at 2309¢; 1568s at 2312¢; 1570s at 2315¢; 1572s at 2318¢; 1574s at 2321¢; 1576s at 2324¢; 1578s at 2327¢; 1580s at 2330¢; 1582s at 2333¢; 1584s at 2336¢; 1586s at 2339¢; 1588s at 2342¢; 1590s at 2345¢; 1592s at 2348¢; 1594s at 2351¢; 1596s at 2354¢; 1598s at 2357¢; 1600s at 2360¢; 1602s at 2363¢; 1604s at 2366¢; 1606s at 2369¢; 1608s at 2372¢; 1610s at 2375¢; 1612s at 2378¢; 1614s at 2381¢; 1616s at 2384¢; 1618s at 2387¢; 1620s at 2390¢; 1622s at 2393¢; 1624s at 2396¢; 1626s at 2399¢; 1628s at 2402¢; 1630s at 2405¢; 1632s at 2408¢; 1634s at 2411¢; 1636s at 2414¢; 1638s at 2417¢; 1640s at 2420¢; 1642s at 2423¢; 1644s at 2426¢; 1646s at 2429¢; 1648s at 2432¢; 1650s at 2435¢; 1652s at 2438¢; 1654s at 2441¢; 1656s at 2444¢; 1658s at 2447¢; 1660s at 2450¢; 1662s at 2453¢; 1664s at 2456¢; 1666s at 2459¢; 1668s at 2462¢; 1670s at 2465¢; 1672s at 2468¢; 1674s at 2471¢; 1676s at 2474¢; 1678s at 2477¢; 1680s at 2480¢; 1682s at 2483¢; 1684s at 2486¢; 1686s at 2489¢; 1688s at 2492¢; 1690s at 2495¢; 1692s at 2498¢; 1694s at 2501¢; 1696s at 2504¢; 1698s at 2507¢; 1700s at 2510¢; 1702s at 2513¢; 1704s at 2516¢; 1706s at 2519¢; 1708s at 2522¢; 1710s at 2525¢; 1712s at 2528¢; 1714s at 2531¢; 1716s at 25

Musical Events—Art—Motion Pictures

Development of Wood Engraving

Timothy Cole, Long Leader of the American Wood Engravers, Unique Interpreter of Famous Pictures

This is the second of two articles on the history of wood engraving. The first appeared in the Monitor on July 13.

LEADING men of the great period in American wood engraving were Timothy Cole, whose blocks may be found through many bound volumes of the Century Magazine; Henry Wolf, who did the work for Harper's in faithfully interpreting various painters' canvases; William B. Closson, who excelled in interpreting delicate atmospheric paintings and drawings; Gustav Kreull, who devoted himself to portraiture; Elbridge Kingsley, who interpreted the works of many of the Barbizon painters; Ernst Heinemann, John P. Davis, W. G. Watt, F. S. King, Walter Atkinson, and Frank French, among many others. Examples of their work are in the large collections of public libraries, art museums and connoisseurs.

Timothy Cole and Henry Wolf were outstanding men of their school, and Mr. Cole today, despite the ascendancy of the half-tone, is the dean of his profession. His work goes on year by year, setting an ever higher standard, adding chapter upon chapter to the long and distinguished record. He stands an isolated figure today, still active champion of what, through an advancing era of modern reproductive processes, has been called a "lost art." Wood engraving stands today as an art form so exacting and specialized that only the most altruistic and consecrated followers of things graphic would be led to adopt it.

More Than 500 Blocks
A casual glance at the long list of Cole's engraved work, from the early "May Blossoms" of the Illustrated Christian Weekly of May 4, 1872, to the latest plate from his hand, the portrait of Mary Baker Eddy, listed in Ralph Clifton Smith's "The Wood Engraver's Work of Timothy Cole" as No. 562, brings out almost as much as a detailed examination of any individual print how patient and persevering is the course of the wood engraver. Averaging Cole's blocks have numbered about a dozen each year, some of the earlier budgets reaching more than 20 per annum, other and later ones striking eight or nine for an average. In an art form where quality is of such paramount importance, the increasing skill of the practitioner would almost of necessity account for any seeming decrease in output, and it is one of the real delights in studying such an artistic record as Timothy Cole's to be ever faced with the assurance of technical impeccability.

The artistic history of this master engraver began prosaically enough in the workshop of a Chicago company of machine engravers, where at 16, Cole sought employment. This was in 1868, after he and his father had been in America for some years, following the removal from their home in England. After an assiduous apprenticeship of three years, the young engraver went to New York, and his first work in the new field was for the American Agriculturist and Hearst and Home, two publications that offered but scant satisfaction to his rising ambitions and capabilities. Determined to do pictorial work of a better class, Cole employed an artist to prepare a drawing of a photograph on one of his wood blocks. This experiment turned out so well that he was able to dispose of it to the Illustrated Christian Weekly, a publication edited by Dr. Lyman Abbott. This proved to be the starting point of Cole's career, and soon afterward other publications sought his services, among which was the Aldine, a leading American art journal edited by James S. Symon.

A Memorable Series
In 1875 he made the acquaintance of Alexander W. Drake, the head of the art department of the then Scribner's Monthly, afterward the Century Magazine, and he began that famous series of engravings for this publication which was to continue for close upon 40 years. His first plate in Scribner's Monthly occurred in the issue for April, 1876. Among the early plates of this period were reproductions of the paintings of James McNeill Whistler, Abbott H. Thayer, Elihu Vedder, Winslow Homer, George Inness, John LaFarge, and others. The publishers of the Century Magazine undertook to publish a series of wood engravings by Cole after the great masterpieces of painting in the European galleries. His wide talents were now fully recognized, and in 1883 he sailed for Europe on a commission for the magazine, an order that resulted in a stay of 28 years and in the amazing series of old master plates so familiar to all readers of the Century Magazine.

Cole's first wood blocks after the great paintings of the European collections were made in Italy, and he carried this Italian group through a period of 10 years. From 1889 to 1892 he ranged through the masterpieces of the Florentine galleries and churches, completing some 40

plates in all. He found congenial employment in the other cities of this wonderful land of art as well, and famous works from the hands of Tintoretto, Giotto, Raphael, Titian, and others were duly graven upon the wood blocks, to reappear in America on the pages of the Century. He went to Amsterdam in 1894 and began another notable series of engravings, this time of Dutch subjects numbering 30 or more. Next came a series of plates based on the paintings of the English masters, and in 1896 found the engraver installed in London among the masterpieces of the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, the Tate and other famous collections both public and private. Six years later Cole turned to the Spanish masters and his reproductions of Velasquez, El Greco, and Murillo are among his finest. In 1906 he was back in Paris, where he worked on the French series until 1910, when the Century Company requested that he return to America to undertake a similar series toward the masterpieces of American art.

His Work for Century
Cole's complete work for the Century Magazine runs into more than 300 plates, which were released in several volumes, under the headings of Old Italian Masters, Old Dutch and Flemish Masters, Old English Masters and Old Spanish Masters. He also commenced a series of American subjects in 1916 for the Art World, a new publication of only a short history. Miscellaneous subjects, book plates and a few portraits are among the recorded work of his later years. While Cole's work has been almost entirely concerned with the reproduction of other artists' achievements, it has never dropped into any routine stage, never descended into a mere mechanical performance from lack of creative impulse. On the contrary, distinguishing features of this engraver's accomplishments is the interpretative quality that he was able to make accompany a faithful, literal translation of the original painting. In studying some of his latest plates, the "Alexander Hamilton" (after Trumbull), in particular, it is clear that he has caught the painter's fine and delicate interpretation of his subject, some sifter with remarkable success. His Lincoln, done in 1919, is equally faithful to the rather stilted, daguerreotype character of the portrait, and in his Washington (after Stuart), he has again grasped the intent of the painter, concerned on this occasion with making the first President a figure of convention and official dignity. His landscape plates, those after Turner, for instance, are amazing productions of subtle tone and shading, almost incredibly delicate in nuance when the manner of achieving the wood-block line is considered. The intricate, convoluted lines of the surface of the block, the multiple hatchings that are attained in reaching down the scale of values into the blacks, the lively control of each groove and cutting in order that the plate may escape the pitfalls of routine performance, these and many other technical considerations must be taken into account in what to the artist is a true idea of the work of the wood engraver entails.

Sought by Collectors
Today Timothy Cole is to be found in his Hudson River home, not far from Poughkeepsie, leading the quiet, contented existence of one whose years have been finely spent in the service of his chosen art, years of close and profitable communion with the world's masterpieces of painting. When it is fully considered how fitfully the art of wood engraving has flourished at the turn of the century, and the influence of such masters as Dürer and Holbein—their influence lasted but a short time and it was not until the third quarter of the eighteenth century in England that Thomas Bewick came to the rescue with his new ideas by cutting that brought about something of a revival—it will be appreciated how much Timothy Cole has done almost single handed to perpetuate and enhance the art of the engraver in the days to come. It is most likely that in the rush of modern processes of reproduction that wood engraving will never again rise to any position of prominence; the wood engraver of tomorrow

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would doubtless have little chance to ply his craft as a means of livelihood and besides would be totally without the support of a contemporary school. In this light it seems likely that the Cole prints will become as sought after by collectors as any other kind of plate. But however that may be, his place is an assured one, not only for the splendid work as an engraver of fine wood blocks and as a sympathetic interpreter of the great pictures of the world, but also as one of the potent forces to be recorded in the establishing of an abiding appreciation among the American people for the finest art. The effect of his long series of prints in the Century Magazine is one that could hardly be computed, yet it is safe in assuming that Timothy Cole's monthly reiteration of pictorial beauty during the formative years of American taste in art was like bread upon the waters to a hungry people, and it must come to him with a deep satisfaction as he looks back over the crowded years of steadfast endeavor to see the rich stores of ancient art that are numbered in the American collections of today, and to feel that his work has played a part in bringing all this to pass.

R. F.

"Marry Me"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 12.—Rialto Theater, "Marry Me," a motion picture adaptation by Walter Woods from Anne Caldwell's play, "The Nest Egg," directed by James Cruze.
"Say it with eggs" is the theme of James Cruze's latest film, one of the best of the recent season. It tells the story of a young couple on the shores of an idyllic lake, exchanging vows and deciding the wedding shall take place the next day. That night, however, Hetty is summoned home. She departs without seeing her fiancé, but writes a message upon what she supposes is to be his breakfast egg, saying: "The day will be Aug. 10, 1918," and signing her full name and present address. The egg is craved by a young man, John Smith, who, in spite of Mr. Cruze's direction, "Marry Me," as entertainment, is as frothy as fresh meringue.

[Hetty waits eight years for John]

"Carmen" Again in London

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, June 26.
OPERA in England follows a course peculiar to itself, in which anomalies are the sole predictable feature. Sometimes these anomalies are pleasant, sometimes the reverse. As an example, take the present situation. During most of the year central London cannot support even one permanent opera; yet here at the moment are two seasons fully supported by audiences.

In "stars" the Carl Rosa does not specialize (though Evelyn Scotty recently shone among them) but with capable principals who know their business, and a good chorus to support them, the Carl Rosa is strong in well-known European works in a European tongue are being performed. At the Lyceum Theater the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company (which tours as tirelessly as the flying Dutchman) has come to anchor for a time, and is doing opera in English, these performances being under the personal direction of H. B. Phillips. "Lohengrin," "Madame Butterfly," "La Bohème," "Tales of Hoffmann," "Faust," "Rigoletto," "Cavalleria," "Pagliacci," and "Carmen" are in the repertoire, which represents a liberal selection from the operas that appeal most to average British audiences.

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ONE OF THIS ARTIST'S WORKS RECENTLY PUT ON EXHIBITION IN LONDON
Comment on This Painter Appeared in the Monitor's Art Page, July 13

to return, teaching school meanwhile and watching all her girlfriend friends marry off. Then her worry is turned to joy by the arrival of a telegram stating her egg has been found and that its finder is hurrying to her post haste. The message is signed John Smith. Hearing about the wire, Hetty's friends give her a surprise party just as the man arrives. He, however, turns out to be a new John Smith who needs Hetty's testimony at a pure food trial. As might be expected, circumstances persuade him to accept the role of J. S. No. 1 until he has had time to fall in love with the "Gold Medal" school teacher and slip with him.

Edward Everett makes John Smith No. 2 human and amusing, but in spite of Mr. Cruze's direction, "Marry Me," as entertainment, is as frothy as fresh meringue.

Appropriate Settings

At the performance on June 17 scenery, lighting and costumes, though not opulently realistic, were appropriate and sufficient to indicate a Spanish atmosphere. The choros, Ben Williams, Flintoff Moore, Evelyn Hicks, Florence Cahill, Olive Gilbert, and the rest (in spite of some vocal mishaps at high notes from one of the heroes) did their parts with an intelligence that made one feel that the general result would have been admirable if they had had a Carmen upon whom they might pivot their efforts.

But the bottom was knocked out

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of everything for them by the manner in which Gladys Parr played the name part. Undertaking it at short notice (in the absence of Doris Woodall) she sang the music with a mechanical and her acting was a series of automatic gestures. She presented a Carmen who was neither syren nor tiger cat, but the lay-figure of a boyden: it seemed incomprehensible that any artist could remain steadily so cold to such a part, and insensitive to music with such color and rhythm. It was not such coldness as that that Madame Gaff-Marie (who first sang the opera) meant when she said of "Carmen" that "the music by surrounding her with poetry keeps realism at a distance." Still less was it the power by which Calvé (passionate and most famous of all Carmens) thrilled the world with a Carmen akin to Helen, Cleopatra or Catherine the Great.

M. M. S.

Screen Notes

Lewis Stone has signed a long-term contract to appear in First National pictures.
Betty Bronson left Los Angeles yesterday for the Famous Players Long Island studio, where she is to appear in Harry Clifton's "Carmen," under the direction of Herbert Brenon.
Greta Nissen and Lionel Barrymore are to appear in "The Lucky Lady," a motion picture by Robert E. Sherwood and Herman Roske.
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Among the Photoplay Makers

Hollywood, July 8
Special Correspondence

PARAMOUNT is now at the peak of its summer film production schedule, although this activity is not confined exclusively to Hollywood, for companies "shooting exterior scenes" are distributed from Oregon in the north nearly to the Mexican border in the south; San Francisco in the west to Cheyenne, Wyo., in the east.

Two of the company's biggest productions of the year are now under way and both are scheduled to be taken practically entirely on location. Perhaps the most important of these is James Cruze's story of the poney express, which is to be made at Sacramento, Calif., where an old adobe has been especially built for the picture, and Cheyenne, Wyo. The company, numbering over 400 people, is now on location. At Cheyenne the cast, Betty Compson, Ricardo Cortez, Ernest Torrence and Wallace Beery are to be featured in the production. This is the first western picture Cruze has made since "The Covered Wagon."

The other big Paramount special is "Zane Grey's" "The Vanishing American," most of the scenes of which are laid in the heart of the great Navajo Indian reservation, 180 miles north of Flagstaff, Arizona. The story deals with the struggle of the red men to keep their foothold on the continent, suddenly retreating for more than three centuries along a battle line three thousand miles long, until at last they make their final stand in the mountain fastness of the west against the invasion of the whites. More than 10,000 Indians from the reservation will appear in the picture, which is to feature Richard Dix, Lois Wilson, Noah Beery and Malcolm McGregor.

Clarence Badger and his Paramount company making "The Golden Princess," Betty Bronson's starring picture, are on location in Owens Valley, where they will remain for several weeks. In the cast with her are Ned Hamilton, Rockliffe Fellowes, Phyllis Haver and Joseph Dowling. The story deals with the gold rush days in California. Irvin Willard, producing "The Ancient Highway," is in Oregon getting logging scenes.

In a few days Pola Negri will start on her new story, "Flower of the Night," written especially for her by Joseph Hergesheimer, who is coming to Hollywood to co-operate in the making of the picture. The story has a Latin-American background and is to be directed by Paul Bern. Raymond Griffith and his comedy company, under Edward Sutherland's direction, now making "Orchids Dress Parade," are scheduled to go on location soon.

Mary Brian of Wendy fame in "Peter Pan," is playing opposite Griffith.
Jane Murn's big shepherd-policeman Strongheart is to appear in an adaptation of Rufus King's book "North Star," produced by Howard Estabrook, directed by Paul Powell and supervised by Mrs. Murn.

Billie Dove has been selected to play the leading feminine rôle in the Irvin Willard production of "The Ancient Highway," by James Oliver Curwood. Jack Holt and Montague Love have important rôles.

Ralph Ince will return to the screen as a star with the filming of Jack Lonon's "The Sea Wolf." Production will begin the latter part of the month. In the cast are Viola Dana, Theodore Von Eltz, Hank Mann and Pat Hartigan.

Universal is planning to make another big feature, "The Midnight Sun," a story of Russia in the days of the Tsar. There are three central male characters, the Grand Duke Alexis, the military ruler of Russia, to be played by Pat O'Malley; the Tsar's hanker, to be played by George Seligman, and a young lieutenant on the Grand Duke's staff, which has not been cast as yet. Laura La Plante will play the leading feminine rôle and Dimitri Buchowetzki will direct.

Rudolph Schildkraut, father of Joseph Schildkraut, has arrived here for his starring rôle in a Universal picture to be called "His People." The story is by Leopold Bernstein, and the chief character is a patriarchal Jew of the New York east side. Edward Sloman is to direct the film.

Edwin Carewe is making exterior scenes for his new picture, "The Sea Woman," at Del Monte. The players with him include Blanche Sweet, Robert Fraser, Dorothy Sebastian, Russell Simpson, and Edward Earle.

Gilda Grey is to make her first picture for Paramount the latter part of September under the direction of Paul Bern. The tentative title is "The Talk of the Town," and the story is being written by Robert E. Sherwood and Bertram Black.

After a year's vacation, Jackie Coogan is again at work in front of cameras. He is doing a story called "Old Clothes," written for him by Willard Mack. This is due to be completed in October. Eddie Cline is directing.

John M. Stahl has started production on a story called "Memory Lane," written by himself and Benjamin Glazer. In his cast are William Haines, Eleanor Boardman and Conrad Nagel.

Rebe Daniels has returned to California to play the leading rôle in "Martinière," which is to be directed by William K. Howard. This is an adaptation of the play by Lawrence Eyre.

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EDITORIALS

The Bible in the Constitution

Man kind, perhaps since that day when it was first realized that those persons or people were best governed who governed themselves aright, has sought to express in self-imposed regulations, whether they be written or unwritten, whether they be edicts, ukases, rescripts, ordinances or constitutions, their highest conception of revealed truth. Today public attention has been directed more or less to what is declared to be the purpose of some person or organization of persons in the United States to "write the Bible into the Constitution." This undertaking might be admitted to be a laudable one provided it is made to appear that those who are willing and anxious to attempt it are prepared to do what others cannot do or what others have not already done. But, broadly speaking, there cannot be exemplified in any human activity or demonstration any greater realization of a divine revelation than those professing to have received it are able to establish by something more than mere assertion. Doctrinal hypotheses do not constitute such proved statements which may be accepted with universal certitude. The time will doubtless come when everyone will be willing to accept as the truth of being that which has been shown to be capable of absolute demonstration. Without this complete accord there cannot be a universally satisfactory declaration of those great fundamental truths which, to be rightly understood, must be spiritually discerned. Who, then, shall write into the Constitution of a great democracy any more of the Bible than is now contained therein? It must be those, whether of the majority or the minority, who have proved beyond the possibility of doubt or misconception the enduring truth of what they undertake to write. More and more of revealed truth has been written into the Constitution since the time of its original drafting and ratification. Still more will be added, no doubt, when those who write have gained a clearer perception of man's dominion, though not perhaps of his human origin or genesis. Men are learning, and are gradually gaining the ability to understand, that as man exists in the divine economy he has always existed and always will exist. The thinker concerns himself less and less as to the theories of the progress of some species not of divine origin and which never has partaken and never can partake of man's birthright or share man's dominion. It is written in America's great Declaration of Independence that all men are born free and equal. In spirit, if not actually in letter, that fundamental truth is reflected in the succeeding document defining human rights. But not until its truth had been proved was human slavery abolished in the very country in which its existence had been declared impossible.

"The Dry Law Here to Stay"

More than a mere academic defense of prohibition must be considered the reasoned statement recently published from the pen of Horace D. Taft, by the Anti-Saloon League of America. And it is given additional force by the fact that Mr. Taft, the headmaster of Taft School, Watertown, Conn., who is a brother of William H. Taft, former President of the United States, and now its Chief Justice, was neither a prohibitionist nor a total abstainer before the Eighteenth Amendment was attached to the Constitution, and is now a total abstainer and an ardent advocate for the enforcement and strengthening of the dry laws of the country. His views as to the permanency of the reform in the United States are summed up quite picturesquely in the following sentiment: "I believe that any fair-minded man, be he wet or dry, who will study the whole question, will come to the conclusion that we might as well try to reverse the direction of the rapids at Niagara as to reverse the deliberate verdict of the American people on this question." Of course Mr. Taft touched upon the benefits to the United States which had accrued as a result of prohibition, but that phase of the situation, important as it is, did not constitute the strongest feature of his statement. This was furnished by his analysis of the subject from the standpoint of a scholar, a convert to the reform, and a judicial thinker. "Up in my little village some people talk as though a rousing majority in a Watertown town meeting would repeal the amendment," he argued, and he explained, as has been done before and the explanation cannot be given too often, that the Constitution requires for such action, first, a two-thirds vote in one house of Congress—an enormous majority—then a two-thirds vote in the other house, and finally the ratification of the repeal by three-fourths of the states. As to the beer and light wine amendment, Mr. Taft's opinion is that there is no hope whatever for it. And his reason for this view is that not only is the public opinion of the Nation strong against it, but that this opinion is tending to become stronger as time goes by. More over a beer and wine amendment "would only make matters worse," for, as he sees it, the flood of hard liquor would still go on, the saloon would come back, the beer and wine would inevitably grow stronger, and the honest officials would be hopelessly handicapped. Of considerable interest, too, is Mr. Taft's assurance that a man who had traveled through a large part of the west of the United States the summer before last told him that, in most of the states he visited, the matter had ceased to be a live question. That, indeed, in the universities and high schools a student would as soon debate in favor of slavery as to take the wet side of the prohibition question, for as one wet senator from the wettest state in the Union acknowledged in a recent public speech, the amendment could never be itself amended. Mr. Taft's advice regarding law enforcement could hardly be improved upon. He urges that the only way to enforce the law is to "stop drinking absolutely and stop doing your share to make a market for the bootlegger." When

people, generally, start to follow this advice, they will have done, as he says, merely the first simple duty, the very least that can be asked, of a good citizen. It cannot be said too often that the direct responsibility for the bootlegger, and thus for all the corruption and crime involved in this nefarious business rests upon the drinker's shoulders. Hence it is scarcely possible to overemphasize the fact that those who either refuse to recognize the results of the present situation, or who recognize them and yet laughingly do their share to augment the evil, are reprehensible to the highest degree and are the parties upon whom the blame for the evils which unfortunately exist today must be placed.

Stanley Baldwin, Great Britain's Prime Minister, has supplied a useful corrective to exaggeration about British industrial depression. In a recent speech on this subject in the House of Commons, he said, "I think that at a time like this, grave—not graver perhaps than sometimes we have passed through during the last six years, but graver in some respects than it was last year—one of the most necessary conditions for all of us is this, that we should try to envisage afresh the problems, and that we should . . . get our sense of perspective right." He went on to emphasize the fact that, even if 11 per cent of Britain's working population be idle, we must not forget that 89 per cent is still at work. Unemployment, so far as it is abnormal and likely to continue, is confined to certain definite industries, those of iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding, and coal. It is true that these industries individually are amongst the most important which Britain possesses. They also interlock with one another, and being often grouped together geographically, the weight of the burden, both on themselves and on the community as a whole, is much greater than had they been independent and scattered. On the other hand, there are other great British industries, notably those of cotton and agriculture, where unemployment this year has decreased and is now not more than the normal. In the case of the wool trade, where 18 per cent of the workers are at present unemployed, depression has not yet been long continued, last year's corresponding ratio of idleness having been 4½ per cent. Distress, therefore, though for the moment acute, has not affected confidence in the future. The same applies in some respects to the coal industry, where unemployment has risen from 3 per cent last year to 16 this year. Regarding coal, however, Mr. Baldwin said, "I fear that those figures must grow worse until the existing crisis, on which I am not going to comment today, is passed." But even here the position is better than in the iron and steel, shipbuilding and engineering trades, since these, as Mr. Baldwin said, have "remained depressed throughout not only this year, but last year and the year before."

Another fact that has to be taken into account is that there has been a general, and, on the whole, progressive improvement in the trades related to personal consumption, clothes, boots and shoes, furniture and distribution. In consequence, Mr. Baldwin said, "Up to now, during the difficult times through which we have been passing, the purchasing power of the community as a whole has not been seriously impaired. . . . I am speaking of the general condition of the country where the areas are not dominated by the few industries which today are suffering so much."

These are words of hope. They show that in spite of the depression, the sun still shines over the greater part of Britain's industrial field. The collapse of the plans for organizing an independent co-operative association, under the title "The Grain Marketing Corporation," which was to be operated for the benefit of the grain-growers, instead of for private profit, is one more illustration of the dangers that beset the injection into what

should be a purely economic function, of elements that savor of high finance. The grain-growing farmers have complained for many years that the methods by which their products were marketed, through "grain exchanges," made the prices of the principal cereals depend very largely on the activities of daring speculators, who by buying or selling immense quantities of grain were able to advance or depress prices to a much greater degree than the market conditions warranted. It was with a view to eliminating the speculative factors that the farmers were urged to put their money into the new enterprise. A considerable amount of stock was sold to grain growers in various states, but it was found impossible to secure subscriptions to the large sum of \$25,000,000, which was the goal aimed at, and the project has practically been abandoned.

In connection with the many schemes for co-operative farm marketing associations now being brought forward, it may be suggested that much of the criticism of the farmers, because they have not undertaken to become merchants or grain handlers, is without a sound basis. Editors, manufacturers and bankers tell the farmers that they are to blame because they have been content with producing crops, and that they should also combine to market their products. They might as well criticize the merchant because he does not manufacture all the goods he sells.

It is significant in this connection that Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has thought it advisable to notify the grain exchanges of the country that, unless they voluntarily take action to prevent a repetition of the recent wide price fluctuations, he will take immediate action to the full limit of the law for the purpose of compelling them to abandon the practices complained against. While he concedes that these exchanges perform a useful function, or at least that no better system has as yet been perfected, he asserts that when the price of wheat fluctuates 12 or 13 cents per bushel in a day something is wrong, and a remedy is demanded. This warning should convince those respon-

sible for great speculative operations that, when their methods conflict with the public interest, they must abandon them, or stand discredited.

Although the president of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association, in his opening address at the convention of that organization recently held in Asheville, N. C., refrained from pointing with what would have been justifiable pride to the past accomplishments of the newspapers

there represented, he did, by indirection at least, emphasize their progressiveness and their value to their several communities and sections. Those unfamiliar with the newspapers of the southern areas of the United States have little conception of the part they have played in establishing a new and permanent era of prosperity in the latter years of the half century which followed the end of the Civil War. They have been, for the most part, the messengers and prophets of peace and progress. Unlike many of the somewhat more widely known newspapers of the larger cities of the north, they have found much of interest to discuss besides partisan politics. This has allowed thought and space to be devoted to more constructive things, principally the restoration of the south's dismantled industries, the establishment of schools, the pacification of racial harmonies, and the creation, or recreation, of that indomitable spirit which was once the glory of the old south.

The task was not an easy one. It could not be performed while there remained a resentful determination to continue those policies of isolation which were quite firmly established by the bitter experiences of the reconstruction period. Much needed to be forgotten and forgiven, and it was in the fostering of this newer and more charitable public sentiment that the newspapers of the south, generally speaking, led and labored without more than the most meager reward. Today they are able to look back upon a feat accomplished. They were asked by their president to look forward to even greater opportunities for useful service.

The interesting fact was disclosed that in the sections served by the 455 English-language newspapers of the south there are 31,000,000 people, all readers or potential readers. Of these journals 115 are morning and 340 afternoon dailies. The combined circulation of the papers is estimated at 4,000,000, reaching a total of 20,000,000 regular readers. The power for good thus represented cannot be overestimated. Happily it may be said, and truthfully, that those responsible for the conduct of these newspapers appreciate and respect the obligation which they have impliedly assumed. They have learned by studious observation of the trend of public thought that there is no room in the present-day social and industrial economy for the iconoclasm which pervaded the sanctums of many newspaper editors, north and south, in an earlier period. The day of the fire-eater has passed.

It is significant, as much, perhaps, of a realization on the part of the editors and publishers represented in the association of the really larger things still to be accomplished, as of a determination to approach all future tasks with clear vision and with due regard for those ethics in journalism which have been proved sound and easily observable, that before adjournment this comprehensive code, prepared by a regularly appointed committee, was adopted:

Truth first, last and always. Recognizing honest differences of opinion exist, may vigorously maintain our own position without denouncing others as dishonest and unfair. Decency should be the guiding star, in the printing of news, editorials, advertising and all feature articles of illustration. "It is fit to print and to read by my own brother" should be the test rather than "Will it sell more papers?" Consideration for the unfortunate and for guiltless victims of the faults of others. No story justifies needless damage to a good reputation nor wanton pain to an innocent. Respect and tolerance for those of different religions, races and circumstances of life. Honesty in all dealings, whether with readers, advertisers, employees or competitors.

Editorial Notes

Some gifts seem to contain more of the element of substance than others and one of those which should prove to be in the really worthwhile class is the radio set which the Moravian mission boat Harmony has taken north for use in the mission boarding school for Eskimos and the children of settlers at Makkovik. The set is a present from radio enthusiasts in various sections of the United Kingdom who heard Captain Jackson speak over the radio not long since about the voyages of the Harmony and the mission work in Labrador. In the course of his talk, Captain Jackson explained how isolated the settlements on the coast of that northern land are, and how they often do not receive more than one mail between the departure of the Harmony in the autumn and her return the next summer. It is expected that the Makkovik school will not only be able to get certain American stations, but that it will also be kept in touch with "home" through the news bulletins from Chelmsford. Wasn't that a gift worth giving?

It is of more than passing moment that musical concerts, with continuous numbers of beautiful selections, are being furnished, on every moonlight night this summer, to the residents of Dallas, Tex., in every neighborhood where there is an abundance of trees and other foliage. For these concerts are being given by nature's own songsters—chief among them the mocking birds—and represent the first fruitage of the campaign which was started several years ago against the destruction of birds in that section. "You don't see gangs of boys armed with nigger shooters and air guns shooting at birds of all kinds as you did a few years ago," a Dallas man interested in the preservation of wild life stated recently, according to the Dallas Journal. "The boys of today are being taught to love the birds and they know the important part they play in keeping down insect pests."

Crossing the Austrian Frontier

A frontier is the meeting place of peoples—a point of interesting contrasts and of lasting impressions. The frontier of Austria is unusually well adapted for such a series of double-snapshots, because it touches the mountains or hills or plains, as the case may be, of six other countries: Switzerland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy. This list assembles representatives of the three main European races: Teuton, Latin and Slav, and adds a fourth, Magyar, whose kinship can be traced to the Finns.

The most intimate and most agreeable way of taking any frontier is by automobile. The open road, peasants and countryside explain far more than do a pair of railway stations, one on either side of an imaginary line; and it has been my good fortune to cross the Austrian frontier by car either into or out of five of the countries mentioned, the sixth being left to the more prosaic railway.

Commencing with Switzerland, we took the customary motor route to Austria by way of Sargans, Werdenberg, Feldkirch. It might not be paying the Austrians too slight a compliment, it would not be inappropriate to refer to their country as "Little Switzerland." After Lucerne, the Lac de Zurich and Lac Walen, Tyrol, however glorious it may be, must seem not quite so grand. The traveler remarks this as he passes up along the Rhine with the strong hills of Liechtenstein on the right.

The frontier is approaching, the magnificent west of the Alps are subsiding—very slowly, of course, but nevertheless, subsiding. (They dwindle down and are completely lost at the other end of Austria.) And so, the people grow quieter. The Austrians are the transitory folk between the mountaineers of Switzerland and the frontier which can be looked between the musicians of Bohemia and the singers of Italy.

The Swiss officials abode in a freshly whitewashed house, were smart, correct, pleasant. Signs were clearly painted, new. The Austrian official also possessed a clean house on the white road, the pine woods climbing away behind it and a rubbing mountain stream clattering under a wooden bridge. But the Austrian's house was less a mere office building, and he greeted you with that ineffable friendliness which is the strongest single characteristic of his race.

Everything moved smoothly, and we were soon passing Austrian villages where children were waving greetings and church bells were often ringing. The villages were not quite so formal as in Switzerland, charming but not so starched. It must depend on one's tastes, whether he prefers.

The German frontier was crossed on the Salzburg-Munich road. It must be remembered that Salzburg was a part of Germany until the nineteenth century, not finally becoming the property of Austria until 1816. There are, therefore, not the contrasts to be anticipated at this frontier which can be looked between the musicians of Bohemia and the singers of Italy.

On the Austrian side of the frontier was one hut and one uniformed official, courteous, not overworked. On the Czech side was a hut in which two heavily armed soldiers lay sleeping, it presumably being their turn off duty. Further on was a pretentious, but not very several officials. More armed soldiers, and many precautions that everything connected with the car was in order. Down the frontier line patrols could be seen moving. And the one unarmed Austrian was accomplishing exactly the same amount of work.

There was money to pay on the frontier, there was money to pay crossing a bridge before entering Bratislava, and on the other side of the bridge there approached a policeman who demanded a third sum. The money demanded was relatively small, but the fact that it was demanded added unpleasant impressions to those already gathered from the armed soldiers, large staff, and uniforms.

The burning question of revaluation—deciding an approximate percentage between inflation and pre-war currency—was discussed this week by the Reich President and the working committee of the Valorisierung Organisation. President Hindenburg expressed great sympathy with the aged "renters" or holders of small annuities whose lot has become so desperate through the inflation. He had scruples, he said, about a man who had had a fortune of 10,000 marks receiving, as was proposed, only 15 per cent, or exactly the same as the millionaire, and he added: "I myself have lost my fortune, and if I had not had a good pension I might have starved, too." The President declared the last word in this matter was not yet spoken, but he would await the final draft of the bill before giving his decision. The committee left the presidential palace very hopeful.

Tempelhof Field, thirty minutes tram-ride to the south of the city, which in pre-war times was the Kaiser's parade ground, is rapidly changing its aspect and being divided up into sections of a less ornamental nature but serving more useful purposes than before. The very fine new airfield takes up a considerable portion of it, while a large colony of small "one-family" houses in English style has sprung up and is constantly increasing. The pretty little homes being eagerly coveted. There still remains a great common for football and other games, and the latest addition to this vast tract of land is a municipal park for the people which was opened not long since with some degree of ceremony by the chief mayor. Moreover, the first sod was cut toward the making of a second huge stadium that will be the joint property of Berlin and Neukölln—a neighboring municipality containing many thousands of workingmen. The love of sport has grown so rapidly of late that the new stadium will be most welcome.

In a short time Berlin citizens will be able to summon a taxicab by means of a telephone call to the central depot, an innovation that will make for comfort. A deputation of taxicab owners has gained the ear, and finally the consent, of the postal authorities to erect forty telephone kiosks specially for this purpose in the most populated parts of the city and suburbs. Enterprisers of this kind, however, progress in leisurely fashion here, and the new arrangement may not be expected to be in working order before the end of the summer or, as a humorous postal dignitary remarked, "Holiday-makers shall find it a surprise on their return home."

Confidence is gradually awakening here in the airplane as a vehicle of traffic, the saving of time appealing to some, the thought of adventure to others, etc. A weekend flight to Copenhagen is becoming the fashion. The airplane does the distance from the German to the Danish capital in three and a half hours or in less than half the time needed for train and boat. A regular air service

forms almost as new and uncomfortably fitted as if a parade had been expected. And yet, without, the Czechs were extremely good fellows and looked as if the game was to them a strange one and as if they had much rather be back on their farms. The Hungarian frontier offered a somewhat similar deduction, at least in one respect. We crossed it near Sopron (Odenburg), southwest of the Neusiedler See. Sopron used to be capital of the komitat, or province, of Odenburg. This province included an area which has since the war been parceled out to Austria and has become "Burgenland." There has been fighting along this new frontier since the war, the Hungarians being both to yield land which they had occupied for a thousand years.

It seemed, further, particularly hard for Austria to have to surrender it to the Hungarians, who had been their allies in the war. The town of Odenburg, or Sopron, was allowed to vote as to whether it wished to go to Austria or to remain in Hungary. The population voted 65 per cent in favor of Hungary, and the city stands today in a small pocket of Hungarian territory almost entirely surrounded by Austria.

Again, one Austrian sat in a hut and accomplished all he had to do without leaving the building and within five minutes. Some distance down a wretchedly poor road the Hungarian frontier but appeared. It was bristling with soldiers, bayonets fixed to their rifles, but themselves saluting punctiliously. Evidently a car was still comparatively rare.

Besides, the Hungarians have been trained by tradition through generations to be either master or servant. There is no alternative. If master, one speaks French and is generally titled. If servant, one craves only to be loyal. To the soldiers, the car put us at once in the master class and there we remained. Our best effort to make friends succeeded only partially. What we had with such a system, it certainly produced fruitless service.

At the frontier we paid a trifling sum. But there were three other internal frontiers to cross and we were given a soldier, plus knapsack, plus bayonet, to accompany us through the mine of formalities. We went into the town and through the town and around the town, spending an hour before we had done with the three other officers to whom we were obliged to go. The Hungarians are a military folk, considering, so it has been told us on the best authority, only the Serbs to be their military equals. Odenburg seemed to have half its men in one kind of uniform or another. If he were not a soldier, he would be a policeman, or a government official, or a street car conductor. But the uniform was essential. The uniforms were obviously foreign to the broad Czech backs, but were as natural as undershirts to the Magyar. The country is flat, graceful fields, meadows, acacia trees, willows, cows, pigs and ducks. The peasants are loose-limbed, tall, swarthy, keen.

Of the Yugoslav frontier, since it was crossed by train, there is less to tell, but the same fact stood out distinct upon the unpicturesque, demilitarized Austrian side and the Serb crossroads teeming with a regiment of hardy soldiers with scarlet bagged breeches and dirty yellow coats. Here the mountains of Austria (over the Gratz-Marburg-Trieste route) commence to wander down into the wheelwheels of the Danube River.

It was again by automobile that the trip across the Austrian frontier was made in the case of the sixth country—Italy: from Tarvis to Klagenfurt. The Czechs probably have some good reason why they want their farmers to get accustomed to uniforms and the Hungarians apparently know no reason why they want their soldiers to wear uniforms. On the Austrian side, however, it is difficult to understand why Tarvis Centrale should be swarming with carabinieri and black-shirted Fascists.

The Italian uniforms are oppressively well formed in the back, and the collars look much too high, but the blues and grays and the uniforms are pleasantly enough with the rugged mountains, banks of thick pine woods and ringing blue skies. The pass is a cameo of Alpine art.

The dogano, or customs, had many officials who looked extremely busy over endless files of papers endlessly written upon. On the Austrian side were two policemen and further on a customs office in a railway station, at which the formalities were accomplished easily and quickly.

Whatever lesson may be learned from these experiences, at least it reflects to the credit of the idea of disarmament. Austria is, at least with regard to her frontiers, getting just about as much done as her neighbors with far less fuss and with far fewer officials. The country's friendliness and courtesy are proverbial, but in due justice to her neighbors, it must be pointed out that the frontier officers of the other six states were in no whit behind the Austrians in these respects. R. A. C.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, July 15

Karl Feucht, the only German who participated in Capt. Roald Amundsen's North Pole flight, which he accompanied as a mechanic, has just arrived in Berlin from Oslo, en route to South Germany, where he will visit his mother. Herr Feucht declared he never had believed any airplane could have withstood what No. 25 endured. He declared that the members of the expedition only left safe after leaving the ground and when they were back in the air. He was welcomed by King Haakon in Germany, and departed with the Olaf order.

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pires between Berlin and Munich, taking four and a half hours, and like the air route to Moscow is being more and more patronized by business men.

The problem of the cultivation of waste land has been occupying the state and the Berlin municipality greatly of late. There is a surprising quantity of uncultivated ground around Berlin, particularly in the neighborhood of Havelland, where there is a tract of 200,000 acres of no use to anybody. State and city have founded a limited liability company—Dachau-Oedland-Kulturgesellschaft—with a capital of \$2,000,000 marks, and work is progressing actively. It is computed by experts that the land will provide fodder for 30,000 to 40,000 head of cattle and yield some 300,000 quarts of milk daily.

A movement is on foot here to forbid the use of dogs as draft-animals. A committee has been formed for this purpose, composed of members of prominent sporting clubs, and the matter has been discussed in the Reichstag. It is contended that the feet of a dog are not fitted for draft work. Since the war, also, hardly any control has been exercised as to the size or strength of the poor little beast of burden, which has to strain itself to the utmost to pull its small but often heavily laden cart.

The Supreme Judicial Court has just overthrown a verdict that was pronounced in 1913 and has decided in favor of the ex-Duke of Coburg-Gotha, who has been contending for seven years for what he deems his rightful possessions. These include the castle of Friedenstein, the Gotha Museum, Reinhardtstrasse, Castle—one of the most beautiful and imposing residences in the country—the Gotha Observatory and seven large forest districts and estates.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he has no undertaking to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed.

"Knickerbockered" and "Sans-Culottes"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a contribution from your London correspondent, which appeared recently upon the editorial page of the Monitor, the writer, referring to the French Revolution of 1789, translated the word "sans-culottes" as "knickerbockered ones."

This I believe to be a mistake, and rather a serious one, because it encourages a misconception of what that revolution really was. In its beginnings, at any rate, the great upheaval, as I understand it, was not, at bottom, so much a revolt of the proletariat, as a constitutional rising, initiated by the petite noblesse, and by the more educated middle classes, who, naturally, and even necessarily, sought to make use of the proletariat, as a means of enforcing the needed reforms. Consequently, when a revolutionary was referred to as a "sans-culotte," the word did not mean that he was "knickerbockered," but that he did not wear the "culotte," or satin knee-breeches, which, with the tailed coat, etc., was the recognized dress of the Court party at Versailles.

Considered from that viewpoint, Robespierre—a barrister practicing at Arras—and even Mirabeau, of the provincial noblesse, though both "knickerbockered," were both "sans-culottes."

London, Eng.